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LONG'S

LEGISLATIVE HAND BOOK

AND

Rules of the Legislative Assembly

OF THE

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY.

CENSUS, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL STATISTICS,
WITH LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS AND
POSTOFFICES, WITH THE

SIOUX FALLS CONSTITUTION

Of South Dakota,

AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION.

Dakota - Legislative
hand book.

By T. K. LONG.

23631.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DAKOTA TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Hon. Louis K. Church, Governor, Bismarck.
Thomas J. Church, Private Secretary, Bismarck.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Hon. M. L. McCormack, Secretary, Bismarck.
P. E. Byrne, Chief Clerk, Bismarck.

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Hon. James A. Ward, Auditor, Bismarck.
E. B. Palmer, Deputy, Bismarck.
Miss Lizzie Comerford, Chief Clerk Insurance Department, Bismarck.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Hon. John D. Lawler, Treasurer, Bismarck.
Emil J. Claussen, Deputy, Bismarck.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND STATISTICS.

Hon. P. F. McClure, Commissioner, Bismarck.
Max Bass, Chief Clerk, Bismarck.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Tristrem L. Skinner, Attorney General, Bismarck.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

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J. D. Cowdin, Chief Clerk.
Hargreaves Kippax, Chief Draughtsman.
Hermann Heinze, Assistant Draughtsman.
John O. Bates, Mineral Clerk.
Fannie Taylor, Transcribing Clerk.
James H. Cooper, Transcribing Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Eugene A. Dye, Mellette.

Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, George A. McFarland, Scotland.

Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, Frank A. Wilson, Bathgate.

Territorial Board of Education.—President, Eugene A. Dye; Secretary, Geo. A. McFarland; Vice-President, Frank A. Wilson.

TERRITORIAL MILITIA.

James W. Harden, Adjutant General, Woonsocket.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Alexander Griggs, President, Grand Forks.
Abe. Boynton, Lennox.
N. T. Smith, Huron.
J. M. Quinn, Secretary, Bismarck.

PUBLIC EXAMINERS.

C. N. Harris, Public Examiner First District, Aberdeen.
W. C. Foster, Deputy, Aberdeen.
Z. Spiller, Clerk, Aberdeen.
E. S. Tyler, Public Examiner Second District, Fargo.
W. G. Hayden, Deputy, Fargo.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

George D. Swaine, Superintendent Board of Health, Wahpeton.
J. C. Alloway, Veterinary Surgeon, Grand Forks.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice—Bartlett Tripp, Yankton, (Second District). Associate Justices—C. M. Thomas, (First district) Deadwood; W. B. McConnell, (Third district) Fargo; John E. Carland, (Fourth district) Sioux Falls; James Spencer, (Fifth district) Huron; Roderick Rose, (Sixth district) Jamestown; L. W. Crofoot, (Seventh district) Aberdeen; C. F. Templeton, (Eighth district) Grand Forks. Clerk, J. H. C. Young, Yankton.

PUBLIC BOARDS.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

F. Spofford, President, Flandreau; G. W. Moody, V. P., Huron; G. D. Swaine, Supt., Wahpeton.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, DISTRICT NO. 1.

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FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

President, H. L. Loucks, Clear Lake; 1st Vice-President, F. B. Fancher, Jamestown; 2d Vice-President, J. W. Harden, Plankinton; Secretary, C. A. Soderberg, Hartford; Treasurer, Z. D. Scott, Milbank; Lecturer, A. D. Chase, Watertown.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Capitol	Bismarck
University of Dakota	Vermillion
North Dakota University	Grand Forks
Dakota Hospital for the Insane	Yankton
North Dakota Hospital for the Insane	Jamestown
Penitentiary	Sioux Falls
Penitentiary	Bismarck
Deaf Mute School	Sioux Falls

Dakota Agricultural College	Brookings
Reform School	Plankinton
Normal School	Madison
Normal School	Spearfish
School of Mines	Rapid City

FEDERAL OFFICERS IN DAKOTA.

Delegate to Congress—Oscar S. Gifford, Canton.*

United States District Attorney—W. E. Purcell, Wahpeton.

Assistant United States District Attorney—J. H. Murphy, Yankton.

United States Marshal—Daniel W. Maratta, Fargo.

Chief Deputy United States Marshal—James H. C. Young, Yankton.

Chief Deputy United States Marshal—George W. Ingram, Deadwood.

Deputy United States Marshal—Norman L. Shattuck, Fargo.

Deputy United States Marshal—Conn Malloy, Bismarck.

Deputy United States Marshal—George W. Harris, Pierre.

Deputy United States Marshal—H. C. Greene, Mitchell.

Deputy United States Marshal—W. H. Leay, Woonsocket.

Deputy United States Marshal—George W. Wright.

Superintendent United States Penitentiary, at Sioux Falls—Daniel W. Maratta.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES.

Bismarck	Oscar E. Rea, register. D. W. Hutchinson, receiver.
Grand Forks	J. M. Corbet, register. J. J. Rodgers, receiver.
Devils Lake	E. G. Spillman, register. S. S. Smith, receiver.
Fargo	M. F. Battelle, register. Frank S. DeMeres, receiver.
Aberdeen	N. H. Harris, register. L. A. Burke, receiver.
Huron	J. S. McFarland, register. E. W. Miller, receiver.
Watertown	M. W. Sheafe, register. Frank Randolph, receiver.
Yankton	Hughes East, register. F. M. Ziebach, receiver.
Mitchell	M. H. Rowley, register. Theodore Singhiser, receiver.
Deadwood	R. Whiteside, register. John LaFabre, receiver.

THE LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL.

President—Smith Stimmel.
Chief Clerk—Robert E. Wallace.
Assistant Clerk—Shepard H. Goodfellow.
Enrolling Clerk—Erick Iverson.
Engrossing Clerk—William W. Girton.
Clerk of Judiciary Committee—Myron P. Skeels.
Sergeant-at-Arms—William H. Ellis.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Alex. P. Forrest.
Official Stenographer——— ———.
Chaplain—Rev. George Kline

---

*George A. Matthews, of Brookings, was elected to succeed Mr. Gifford.

Messenger—Arthur J. Parshall.
Doorkeeper—Walter L. Himes.
Watchman—Thornton W. Brisbine.
Pages—Harry G. Ward and John A. Rea, Jr.

MEMBERS.

Allin, Rodger,
Atkinson, Irenus,
Cameron, Peter,
Campbell, A. W.,
Cooper, M. H.,
Crawford, Coe I.,
Dullard, Robert,
Ericson, E. C.,
Glaspell, S. L.,
Halley, James,
Harstad, G. A.,
Hughes, Alexander,
Lowry, Robert,
McDonald, Hugh,
Miller, John,
Patten, J. H.,
Poindexter, David W.,
Ryan, Joseph C.,
Soderberg, Carl Albert,
Stimmel, Smith,
Walsh, George H.,
Washabaugh, Frank J.,
Woolheiser, James A.,
Van Osdel, Abraham L.

HOUSE.

Speaker—Hosmer H. Keith.
Chief Clerk—John G. Hamilton.
Assistant Clerk—E. R. Ruggles.
Bill Clerk—W. G. Eakins.
Clerk of Judiciary Committee—S. J. Conklin.
Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—T. G. Orr.
Asst. Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—W. P. Moffatt.
Sergeant-at-Arms—H. C. Rorapaugh.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Fred Snore.
Official Stenographer—E. H. Sanford.
Chaplain—Rev. C. S. Lane.
Watchman—M. Flick.
Postmaster—W. A. Ward.
Messenger—Joseph McDearmon.
Doorkeeper—R. E. Dowdell.
Pages—Wm. Chance, Edward Conroy, Arthur E. Linn.

MEMBERS.

Adams, Frederick H.,
Aikens, Frank R.,
Allen, Joseph,
Baldwin, Charles H.,
Bennett, Robert Leslie,
Bergman, E. H.
Bixler, Burr F.,
Burnham, John W.,
Clark, Avery D.,
Cooke, John B.,
Douglas, Thomas A.,
Elliott, Thomas,
Fletcher, James Hayden,
Greene, Joseph M.,
Gronna, Asle J.,
Howell, Samuel Preston,
Hunter, Harry F.,
Jones, J. G.,
Keith, Hosmer H.,
Lampman, Ira S.,
Logan, William Sheldon,
Lillibridge, Frank,
Mallory, H. J.,
McHugh, Patrick,
McNeil, Edwin,
Miller, Charles Joseph,
Morris, Frank A.,
Newman, Cephas C.,
Palmer, P. P.,
Patridge, Albert L.,
Parkin, Henry Sydney
Patton, John D.,
Potter, Oscar C.,
Powell, Drvid M.,
Price, Milton M.,
Ramsdell, William,
Royer, Daniel F.,
Ryan, George W.,
Sheets, Horace H.
Smith, James O.,
Swanston, W. E.,
Trude, Charles J.,
Turnbull, John,
Upham, Nathan,
Van Etten, O. R.,
Wellcome, J. B.,
Wellman, D. R.,
White, J. V.

RULES OF THE COUNCIL—XVIII SESSION.

ORDER OF DAILY BUSINESS.

After calling the Council to order, the following order shall govern:

1. Prayer by the Chaplain.
2. Calling the Roll.
3. Reading the Journal.
4. Presentation of Petitions and Communications.
5. Reports of Standing Committees.
6. Reports of Select Committees.
7. Motions and Resolutions.
8. Introduction of Bills, Joint Resolutions and Memorials.
9. Consideration of Messages from the House.
10. First Reading of Bills, Joint Resolutions and Memorials.
11. Second Reading of the same.
12. Third Reading of the same.
13. First Reading of House Bills.
14. Second Reading of House Bills, Joint Resolutions and Memorials.
15. Third Reading of the same.
16. Consideration of General Orders.
17. Unfinished Business.

RULES.

1. The President shall take the chair at 2 o'clock p. m., or the hour to which the Council was adjourned, and call the Council to order; and if a quorum be present he shall direct the Journal of the preceding day to be read, and mistakes or omissions, if any, corrected. He shall preserve order and decorum, and decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Council.

2. Three members may have a call of the Council, and compel the attendance of absent members, until the call be dispensed with by a majority of the members present.

3. Questions shall be put in this form: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the case may be) say 'Aye;'" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion say 'No.'" If the President doubt, or a division be called for, the Council shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative.

4. All motions, except to adjourn, postpone or commit, shall be reduced to writing, if required by any member of the Council. Any motion may be withdrawn by consent of the Council.

5. No member shall INTERRUPT THE BUSINESS of the Council, while the Journals are being READ, or when any member is SPEAKING in debate.

6. Every member present when the question is put shall vote, unless he shall, for special cause, be excused by a two-thirds vote of the Council present; but no member shall vote on any question in which he is directly or personally interested, or in any case where he was not present when the question was put.

7. When any member is about to speak in debate, or debate any matter in the Council, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to Mr. President, and stand in his place until recognized by the Chair, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalties and the implication of improper motive.

8. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but

1st. To adjourn;
2d. To lie on the table;
3d. For the previous question;

4th. To postpone to a day certain;
5th. To commit or amend; and
6th. To postone indefinitely.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are named; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to postpone indefinitely, having been decided, shall be entertained on the same day and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

9. When two members rise, the President shall name the member to speak, but in all cases the member who shall first rise and address the Chair shall speak first.

10. If any member in speaking, or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Council, the presiding officer shall, or any member may, CALL TO ORDER, and when a member shall be called to order by the President, or a member of the Council, he shall sit down, and shall not proceed without leave of the Council.

11. Every QUESTION OF ORDER shall be decided by the President, subject to an APPEAL to the Council, and the President may call for a sense of the Council on any question of order.

12. If any member be called to order by another member for words spoken, the EXCEPTIONAL WORDS shall immediately be taken down in writing, that the Council may be better able to judge of the matter.

13. A motion to adjourn, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

14. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends propositions in substance so distinct, that on being taken away a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the Council. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisable; but a motion to strike out being lost shall preclude neither amendments nor motions to strike out and insert.

15. No motion shall be DEBATED until the same shall be seconded and stated by the President.

16. When the READING of a paper is called for, and the same is OBJECTED to by any member, it shall be determined by the Council.

17. The UNFINISHED BUSINESS in which the Council was engaged at the last preceding adjournment, shall have the preference in the special order of the day.

18. Every bill and joint resolution shall be introduced on the report of a committee, or on a call for bills and joint resolutions, or by a motion for leave.

19. Every bill shall receive three several readings in the Council previous to its passage; and bills shall be dispatched in order as they are introduced, unless where the Council shall direct otherwise, but no bill shall have its SECOND and THIRD readings on the same day without a suspension of this rule.

20. The first and second reading of every bill introduced in the Council shall be by its title, unless the reading at length is called for.

21. The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and the bill shall be presented and go to its second reading without further question.

22. Upon the second reading of a bill or joint resolution, the President shall state that it is ready for commitment, and shall refer it to its appropriate committee unless the Council shall, upon motion, decide to refer the same to a select or other standing committee, or to a committee of the whole Council; if to a committee of the whole Council then it shall come up for consideration under the general order of the next day, unless otherwise ordered by the Council.

23. No bill, or resolution requiring the concurrence of both Houses, shall be committed or amended until it shall have been

twice read. Nor shall any such bill or resolution have its third reading and be put upon its final passage until at least one day after the same has been reported back to the Council by the committee to which the same had been referred; provided that any bill or resolution may have its third reading and be put upon its final passage on the day the same is reported back, when so ordered by a majority of the members of the Council.

24. On the third reading of every bill or resolution, it shall be at length, and any amendment may be received, and it may be recommitted at any time previous to its final passage.

25. In filling blanks the largest sum and longest time should be first put.

26. When a motion or question has been decided in the affirmative or negative, any member having voted with the majority, may move a reconsideration on the same or the following day; but when a motion to reconsider shall be laid on the table, a motion to reconsider can not again be made.

27. Before acting on Executive business, the Council Chamber shall be cleared by direction of the President of all persons except members, the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms to be sworn.

28. No standing rule or order of the Council shall be reconsidered or suspended, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present; and no motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill shall be entertained except by unanimous consent unless the bill shall have been first printed and considered by a committee.

29. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Cushing's Manual shall govern the Council in all cases to which they are applicable; and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and order of the Council, and the joint rules of the Council and House of Representatives.

30. When the ayes and noes shall be called for by two of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Council, declare, openly and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the ayes and noes upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically, except that the President's name shall be called last, as "Mr. President."

31. On the passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the ayes and noes shall be taken.

32. All bills and joint resolutions, after the first and before the second reading, shall be printed, unless otherwise ordered by the Council.

33. On questions of sustaining the Chair, when his decision is appealed to the Council, the President cannot vote.

34. A majority of all the members of the Council, voting for a resolution to remove the president, shall be sufficient to vacate the chair; and the majority of the votes cast, if a quorum be present, shall be sufficient to sustain an appeal from his decision.

35. In case of the absence of the president, from sickness or other cause, the Council may elect a President PRO TEM. to perform his duty during such absence.

36. There shall be appointed by the Chair the following standing committees.

1. Judiciary—7 members.
2. Education—7 members.
3. Elections—7 members.
4. Appropriations—7 members.
5. Railroads—7 members.
6. Revenue—7 members.
7. Territorial Affairs—5 members.
8. Federal Relations—5 members.

9. Counties—7 members.
10. City and Municipal Corporations—7 members.
11. Public Buildings—5 members.
12. Public Printing—7 members.
13. Mines and Minerals—5 members.
14. Agriculture—5 members.
15. Engrossed and Enrolled Bills—5 members.
16. Insurance—7 members.
17. Banks and Banking—5 members.
18. Public Health—5 members.
19. Warehouse and Grain Grading—7 members.
20. Incorporations—5 members.
21. Military Affairs—5 members.
22. Charitable and Penal Institutions—7 members.
23. Immigration—5 members.
24. Highways, Bridges and Ferries—5 members.
25. Rules—5 members.
26. Temperance—5 members.
27. Apportionment—.... members.

37. The Chair cannot change a committee after it has once been formed, without the consent of the Council.

38. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of a majority of the members elected to the Council.

39. No person shall be admitted within the bar of the Council but the Executive, members of the House, Territorial officers, Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, members of Congress, those who have been members of Congress and the Legislative Assembly, and all Federal officials of the Territory.

40. Members of the Council introducing bills in the nature of amendments to laws now existing, shall designate in the title of such amendatory act the title of the act sought to be amended.

COUNCIL STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Glaspell, Hughes, Washabaugh, Ericson, Woolhiser, Miller, Cooper.

Education—Dollard, Washabaugh, Allin, Woolhiser, Campbell, Cameron, Poindexter.

Elections—Van Osdel, Campbell, McDonald, Miller, Atkinson, Cooper, Woolhiser.

Appropriations—McDonald, Van Osdel, Miller, Campbell, Lowry, Dollard, Cameron.

Railroads—Miller, Patten, Cooper, Ericson, Ryan, Soderberg, Allin.

Revenue—Cooper, Atkinson, Campbell, Poindexter, Woolhiser, Patten, Glaspell.

Territorial Affairs—Washabaugh, Walsh, Cameron, Halley, Crawford.

Federal Relations—Hughes, Dollard, Cameron, Ryan, Van Osdel.

Counties—Crawford, Halley, McDonald, Washabaugh, Woolhiser, Glaspell, Dollard.

Cities and Municipal Corporations—Walsh, Campbell, Mcdonald, Washabaugh, Halley, Cooper, Van Osdel.

Public Buildings — Woolhiser, Poindexter, Ryan, Ericson, Crawford.

Public Printing — Atkinson, Crawford, Woolhiser, Soderberg, Lowry, Van Osdel, Allin.

Mines and Minerals — Halley, Hughes, Harstad, Cameron, Campbell.

Agriculture—Soderberg, Allin, Woolhiser, Atkinson, Van Osdel.

Engrossed and Enrolled Bills—Patten, Cooper, Soderberg, Atkinson, Harstad.

Insurance—Allin, Crawford, Cameron, Woolhiser, Poindexter, Soderberg, McDonald.

Banks and Banking—Ericson, Atkinson, Cooper, Allin, Halley.

Public Health—Allin, Harstad, Poindexter, Campbell, Halley.

Warehouse and Grain Grading—Patten, Soderberg, Atkinson, McDonald, Allin, Walsh, Lowry.

Incorporations—Poindexter, Woolhiser, Hughes, McDonald, Patten.

Military Affairs—Ryan, Walsh, Hughes, Halley, McDonald.

Charitable and Penal Institutions—Lowry, Harstad, Campbell, Walsh, Crawford, Woolhiser, Dollard.

Immigration—Cameron, Patten, Harstad, Washabaugh, Miller.

Highways, Bridges and Ferries—Harstad, Glaspell, Ericson, Poindexter, Ryan.

Rules—Miller, Hughes, Cooper, Patten, Ericson.

Temperance—Harstad, Crawford, Allin, Atkinson, Soderberg.

RULES OF THE HOUSE—XVIII SESSION.

1. The Speaker shall take the chair at the time to which the House stands adjourned, and the House shall then be called to order, and the roll of members called, and the names of the absentees shall be entered upon the Journal of the House.

2. Upon the appearance of a quorum the Journal of the preceding day shall be read by the Clerk, and any mistakes therein shall be corrected by the House

3. Any five members of the House may order a call of the House and cause absent members to be sent for, but a call must not be made after the voting has commenced. A call being moved, the Speaker shall require those desiring the call to rise, and if five or more members shall rise, the call shall be ordered. The call being ordered, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall close the door, and no member shall be allowed to leave the room. The Clerk shall then call the roll and furnish the Sergeant-at-Arms with a list of those members absent without leave, and that officer shall then proceed forthwith to find and bring in such absentees. While the House is under call no business shall be transacted except to receive and act upon the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms: and no motion shall be in order except a motion to suspend further proceedings under the call, and said motion shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members-elect vote in favor thereof. Upon the report of the Sargeant-at-Arms, showing that all the members who were absent without leave, naming them, are present, the call shall be at an end, and the doors shall be opened and the business or motion pending at the time the call was made shall be proceeded with.

4. The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide questions of order subject to an appeal of the House.

5. The Speaker shall vote on all questions taken by ayes and nays (except on appeals from his own decision) and in all elections or divisions called for by any member.

6. When the House adjourns the members shall keep their seats until the Speaker announces the adjournment.

7. Every member, previous to his speaking, shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the Speaker, and remain standing in his place, before proceeding to speak, until he is recognized by the Chair.

8. When two or more members rise at once, the Speaker shall designate the member who is first to speak; but in all cases the member who shall first rise and address the Chair shall speak first.

9. No member shall speak more than twice on the same subject, without leave of the House, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak on the subject pending shall have spoken.

10. No motion shall be debated or put unless the same be seconded; it shall be stated by the Speaker, before debate, and any such motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

11. After a motion shall be stated by the Speaker, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time, before amendment or decision, but all motions, resolutions or amendments shall be entered on the Journal, whether rejected or adopted.

12. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged.

13. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when a member is addressing the Chair, or a vote is being taken; that, and the motion to lay upon the table, shall be decided without debate.

14. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon the amendments reported by a committee, if any, upon the pending amendments, and then upon the main question. On a motion for the previous question, and prior to the seconding of the same, a call of the House shall be in order; but after a majority shall have seconded such motion, no call shall be in order prior to decision of the main question.

15. When the previous question is decided in the negative it shall leave the main question under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner.

16. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, during the pending of such motion, or after the House shall have determined that the main question shall be now put, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

17. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker or by a member in his place.

18. Every member who shall be present before the vote is declared from the Chair, and no other, shall vote for or against the same unless the House shall excuse him, or unless he is immediately interested on the question, in which case he shall not vote.

19. When the Speaker is putting the question, no member shall walk out or across the House; nor when a member is speaking shall any person entertain any private discourse, or pass between him and the Chair.

20. If a question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided.

21. A member called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain, and the House, if appealed to, shall decide the case. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to On an appeal, no member shall speak more than once, without leave of the House, but each member may speak once, except when a member is called to order for offensive language, in which case there shall be no debate.

22. Every bill and joint resolution shall be introduced on the report of a committee, or on a call for bills and joint resolutions, or by a motion for leave.

23. Every bill, before being introduced, shall have endorsed thereon the title of the same; and every bill or resolution shall have thereon the name of the member introducing it; and when ordered by a committee, the name of such committee shall be endorsed thereon.

24. All bills, memorials or joint resolutions shall be read the first time when introduced for information, and if opposition be made to it, the question shall be: "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the motion to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.

25. All bills, memorials or joint resolutions, on their second reading, shall be read at length, and the question taken upon their commitment, amendment or engrossment for a third reading.

26. All bills, memorials or joint resolutions, on their third reading, shall be read by their title, and no amendment shall be in order, except by the unanimous consent of the House.

27. Every bill shall be read on three different days, unless, in case of urgency, two-thirds of the House shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule, and no bill shall be passed unless it shall have been read once at length.

28. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment; no bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto, or incorporating therewith, any other bill or resolution pending before the House.

29. In forming a committee of the whole House the Speaker shall appoint a chairman to preside.

30. Bills committed to the committee of the whole House, shall by the committee of the whole thereon be first read through, unless the committee shall otherwise order, and then read and debated by sections, leaving the title to be last considered; all amendments shall be noted in writing and reported to the House by the chairman.

31. All questions, whether in committee or in the House, shall be put in the order they are moved, except in the cases of privileged questions, and in filling up blanks the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

32. A similar mode of proceeding shall be observed with bills which have originated in and passed the Council as with bills originating in the House, except that they shall not be printed.

33. No motion for reconsideration shall be in order unless on the same day or the day following that on which the decision proposed to be considered took place, nor unless one of the majority shall move a reconsideration.

34. When notice of intention to move the reconsideration of any bill or joint resolution shall be given by a member, the Clerk of the House shall retain the said bill or joint resolution until after the time during which the said motion can be made, unless the same can previously be disposed of.

35. Any member who votes on that side of a question which prevailed, may be at liberty to move a reconsideration, and a motion for a reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes.

36. The rules of the House shall be observed in committee of the whole House, so far as may be applicable, except that the ayes and nays shall not be called, the previous question enforced, nor the time of speaking limited.

37. A motion that the committee rise shall always be in order and shall be decided without debate.

38. Standing committees shall be appointed on the following subjects:

1. Judiciary.
2. Education.
3. Ways and Means.

4. Appropriations.
5. Counties.
6. Towns and Cities.
7. Public Printing.
8. Engrossed and Enrolled Bills.
9. Territorial Affairs.
10. Agriculture.
11. Insurance.
12. Banking.
13. Mines and Mining.
14. Railroads.
15. Charitable Institutions.
16. Penal Institutions.
17. Highways, Bridges and Ferries.
18. Immigration.
19. Election and Privileges.
20. Indian Affairs.
21. Manufactures.
22. Public Lands.
23. Public Health.
24. Warehouses, Grain Grading and Dealing.
25. Military Affairs.
26. Federal Relations.
27. Public Buildings.
28. Rules.
29. Temperance.
30. Woman Suffrage.

The committies on Charitable Instatutions, Penal Institutions, Temperance and Public Buildings shall consist of nine (9) members; each of the other committees shall consist of seven (7) members, except the committees on Appropriations and Railroads, which shall consist of 11 members, and the Judiciary Committee, which shall consist of ten (10) members.

39. The first named member of each committee shall be the Chairman; and in his absence, or being excused by the House, the next named member, and so on as often as the case shall happen, shall act as Chairman.

40. The Committee on Engrossment shall examine all bills after they are engrossed, and report the same to the House correctly engrossed, before their third reading; said committee may report at any time.

41. The Committee on Enrollment shall examine all House bills and joint resolutions which have passed the two houses, and when reported correctly enrolled they shall be presented to the presiding officers of the House and Council for their signatures, and when so signed, to the Governor for his approval; said committee may report at any time.

42. Select committees to whom reference shall be made, shall, in all cases, report a state of facts and their opinion thereon to the House.

43. In all cases where a bill, order or resolution, or motion shall be entered upon the Journal of the House, the name of the member moving the same shall be entered on the Journal.

44. No persons shall be admitted within the bar of the House except the Executive, members of the Council, Territorial officers, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of Congress, ex-members of Congress and of the Legislative Assembly, ex-Governors of the Territory, all Federal officials of the Territory, and reporters of newspapers, except by vote of the House.

45. The Speaker shall cause the Clerk of the House to make a list of all bills, resolutions, reports of committees and other proceedings of the House which are committed to a committee of the whole House, and which are not made the order of the day for any partic-

ular day, and to number the same, which list shall be called, "The general order of the day;" and they shall be taken up in the order in which they are numbered, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the House; and the Clerk shall also keep a book showing the situation and progress of bills.

46. After calling the House to order, the order of business for the day shall be as follows:

1. Prayer by the Chaplain.
2. Calling the Roll.
3. Reading the Journal.
4. Presentation of Petitions and Communications.
5. Reports of Standing Committees.
6. Reports of Select Committees.
7. Motions and Resolutions.
8. Introduction of Bills, Joint Resolutions and Memorials.
9. Consideration of Messages from the Council.
10. First Reading of Council Bills, Joint Resolutions and Memorials.
11. Second Reading of Council Bills, Joint Resolutions and Memorials.
12. Third Reading of the same.
13. First reading of House Bills, Joint Resolutions and Memorials.
14. Second Reading of House Bills, Joint Resolutions and Memorials.
15. Third Reading of the same.
16. Consideration of General Orders.
17. Unfinished Business.

47. Whenever the report of any committee of conference contains several modifications or amendments, any member may have the same divided, and the question of concurrence taken separately upon each modification or amendment.

48. When the House has arrived at the general orders of the day, they shall go into committee of the whole upon such orders, or a particular order designated by a vote of the House, and no other business shall be in order until the whole are considered or passed, or the committee rise; and unless a particular bill is ordered up, the committee of the whole shall consider, act upon, or pass the general order, according to the order of their reference.

49. The Speaker may leave the chair, appoint a member to preside, but not for a longer time than one day, except by leave of the House.

50. The rules of parliamentary practice adopted by the House of Representatives of the United States shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the House, and the joint rules and orders of the Council and House of Representatives.

51. No rule of the House shall be suspended, altered or amended without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

52. The hour of daily meeting of the House shall be 2 o'clock in the afternoon, until the House directs otherwise.

53. The ayes and nays shall not be ordered unless demanded by two members, except upon the final passage of bills, joint resolutions and memorials, in which case the ayes and nays shall be had without any demand.

54. All House bills of a general nature shall, on their first reading, be printed without a special order of the House, except bills that are rejected.

55. In case all the members of any committee are required or entitled to report on any subject referred to them, cannot agree upon any report, the majority and minority may each make a special report; and any member dissenting in whole or in part from the reasoning and conclusions of both majority and minority, may also

present to the House a statement of his reasonings and conclusions; and all reports, if decorous in language and respectful to the House, shall be entered at length on the Journal.

56. That any bill which has been introduced in the House may be called up at any time, out of its regular order, for any purpose, by a majority vote of the House.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Price, Newman, Wellcome, Aikens, Patridge, Lampman, Burnham, Allen, Powell, Adams.

Education—Lampman, Newman, Bixler, Price, Cooke, Fletcher, Van Etten.

Ways and Means—Trude, McHugh, Morris, Howell, Baldwin, Bergman, Upham.

Appropriations — Green, Potter, White, Allen, Miller, Patton, Palmer, Wellman, Wellcome, Bennett, Logan.

Counties—Gronna, Clark, Greene, Logan, Douglas, Cooke, McNeil.

Towns and Cities—Newman, Howell, Ryan, McHugh, Upham, Bennett, Bixler.

Public Printing—Adams, Clark, Elliott, Smith, Gronna, Parkin, Jones.

Enrolling and Engrossing of Bills—Powell, Cooke, Bergman, Swanston, Morris, Lillibridge, Royer.

Territorial Affairs — Allen, Sheets, Aikens, Gronna, Wellman, Price, Powell.

Agriculture — White, Turnbull, Logan, Ramsdell, Fletcher, Lampman, Patridge.

Insurance—Douglas, Baldwin, Patton, Miller, Palmer, Hunter, Bennett.

Banking—Sheets, Ramsdell, Elliott, Wellcome, Bixler, Lillibridge, Morris.

Mines and Mining — Clark, Patton, Trude, Jones, Ryan, Parkin, McNeil.

Railroads—Hunter, Smith, Trude, Wellman, Sheets, Mallory, Powell, Allen, Wellcome, Ramsdell, Lillibridge.

Charitable Institutions—Mallory, Burnham, Elliott, Lampman, Turnbull, Logan, Ramsdell, Sheets, Van Etten.

Penal Institutions—Parkin, Bennett, Van Etten, Patridge, Potter, Allen, Wellcome, Wellman, McHugh.

Highways, Bridges and Ferries—Miller, Douglas, Bergman, Swanston, Upham, Baldwin, Howell.

Immigration—Smith, Douglas, Adams, Trude, Cooke, Royer, Jones.

Elections and Privileges—Palmer, Bixler, Parkin, McHugh, Howell, Ryan, Morris.

Indian Affairs — Lillibridge, Jones, McNeil, Baldwin, Bixler, Patton, Clark.

Manufactures — Ramsdell, Palmer, Cooke, Ryan, Lillibridge, Howell, Trude.

Public Lands — Turnbull, Fletcher, Smith, Bennett, Gronna, Miller, Swanston.

Public Health — Royer, Swanston, Van Etten, Fletcher, McNeil, White, Bennett.

Warehouses, Grain Grading and Dealing — Wellman, Sheets, Lampman, Patridge, Douglas, Miller, Smith.

Military Affairs — Logan, Price, Potter, Lillibridge, Elliott, Parkin, Patton.

Public Buildings—Wellcome, Douglas, Burnham, White, Potter, Mallory, Elliott, Adams, Fletcher.

Rules—Ryan, Partridge, Lampman, Newman, Greene, Mallory, Allen.

Temperance — Patridge, Van Etten, Potter, McNeil, Bixler, Burnham, Turnbull, Ryan, Mallory.

Woman Suffrage —Van Etten, Cooke, Lillibridge, Newman, Price, Burnham, Potter.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution of the United States of America. [*See 1 Wheat., 324. 4 Wheat., 403.*]

ARTICLE I.

Of the Legislature.

SECTION I. All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Of the House of Representatives.

SEC. II. 1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

Qualifications of Members.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Apportionment of Representatives and Direct Taxes—Census.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the

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*This constitution went into operation on the first Wednesday in March, 1789. [*5 Wheat., 420.*]

first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Conneticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Deleware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three. [*See 5 Wheat., 317.*]

Vacancies

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Of their Officers.—Impeachment.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker, and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Of the Senate.

SEC. III. 1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote. [*See 6 Wheat., 390.*]

Their Classes.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be choosen every second year. And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Qualifications of Senators.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not

when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

Of the Vice President.

4. The vice president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

Of the Officers of the Senate.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

Of Impeachment.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor. trust or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

Manner of Electing Members to Congress.

SEC. IV. 1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state, by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

Of the Meeting of Congress.

2. Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Powers of Each House.

SEC. V. 1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Expulsion.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member. [*See 1 Hall's Am. Law Journal, 459.*]

Journals and Yeas and Nays.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Of Adjournments.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Compensation, Privileges, and Incapacities of Members.

SEC. VI. 1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Exclusion from Office.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Revenue Bills.

SEC. VII. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Manner of Passing Bills, Etc.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Orders, Resolutions and Votes.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, (except on the question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

General Powers of Congress.

SEC. VIII. The congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States. [*See 5 Wheat., 317.*]

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes. [*See 9 Wheat., 1, 2. Hall's Am. L. Jour., 255, 272. Johns., 488.*]

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization' and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States. [*See 4 Wheat., 122, 193, 209. 2 Wheaton, 266. 20 Johns., 93.*]

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish postoffices and post roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries. [*See Wheaton's app., n. 2, p. 13. 7 Wheat., 356.*

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations. [*5 Wheat., 184, 153, 76. 3 Wheat., 336.*]

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water. [*8 Cranch, 110, 154.*]

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy. [*See 1 Mason, 79, 81. 4 Binn., 187.*]

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasions. [*See 5 Wheat., 1, 19, Johns, 7.*]

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the dicipline prescribed by congress. [*3 S. & R., 169, 5 Wheat., 1, 19 John., 7.*]

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district, (not exceeding ten miles square,) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and—*See 2 Mason, 60. 5 Wheat., 217. 234. 6 Wheat., 440. Jour. of Juris., 47, 156. 17 Johns., 225.*]

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof. [*4 Wheat., 313. 6 Wheat., 204.*

Limitations of the Powers of Congress.

SEC. IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law shall be passed. [*See 3 Dallas, 387, 396. 6 Binn., 271.*]

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken. [*See 5 Wheat., 317. 3 Dall., 171.*]

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king prince, or foreign state.

Limitations of the Powers of Individual States.

Sec. X. 1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, of confederation ; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts ; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility. [*See 8 Wheat., 84, 92, 256, n. 464. 5 Wheat., 420. 4 Wheat., 519, 1209. 6 Wheat., 131. 16 Johns., 233. 13 Mass., 16. 17 Johns., Ch. R., 297. 2 Cowen, 626.*]

2. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE PRESIDENT.

Of the Executive Power.

Section. I. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Manner of Electing.

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and represen-

tatives to which the state may be entitled in congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

Altered—See Amendments, Article XII.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot, for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of the electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot, one of them for president, and if no person have a majority then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president. [*This clause is altogether altered and supplied by the XIIth amendment.*]

4. The congress may determine the time for choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

Who May be Elected President.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adop-

tion of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. [*See also as to the vice-president. See XIIth amendment, post.*]

In Case of Removal, etc., of the President, his Powers to Devolve upon the Vice-President, etc.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected. [*See Tenure of office act passed by 50th congress.*]

President's Compensation.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

His Oath.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Power and Duties of the President.

SECTION II. 1. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

Of Making Treaties.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of department.

Power of Appointment.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate; by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Further Powers and Duties.

Sec. III. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress, information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commisson all the officers of the United States. [*See 1 Cranch, 137.*]

Of Impeachment.

Sec. IV. The president, vice president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

THE JUDICIARY.

Of the Judicial Power—Concerning the Judges.

Section I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their office during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their service a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. [*See 7 Johns, Ch. R., 303.*]

Extent of the Judicial Power—This Clause Altered post—See Amendments, Art. XI.

SEC. II. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority, to all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state, claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects. [*See 2 Dallas, 297. 6 Wheat., 264, 405. 2 Mason, 472. 9 Wheat., 819.*]

Of Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make. [*5Sergt. & R., 545. 1 Binn, 138.*]

Of Trials for Crimes.

3. The trials of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

Of Treason.

SEC. III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless

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on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. [*4 Cranch App., Note B., 470, 126.*]

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the persons attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Of State Records.

SECTION I. Full faith and credit shall be given, in each state, to the public acts, records and judicial proceeding of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof. [*See 7 Cranch, 471. 3 Wheat., 234. 1 Peters, 18, 351. 6 Wheat., 129.*]

Of Citizenship.

SEC. II. 1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.* [*See 4 Johns., Ch. R., 430.*]

Of Fugitives From Justice.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime. [*See 4 Johns., Ch. R., 106.*]

Of Persons Held to Service.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation thereof, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. [*See 2 S. & R., 306. 3 S. & R., 4. 5 S. & R., 62.*]

Of the Admission of New States.

SEC. III. 1. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent

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*Free negroes and mulattos are not citizens within the meaning of the constitution. [*1 Litt., 333.*]

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of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

Of Territories.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

OF STATE FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

Republican Form of Government Guaranteed to the Several States.

SEC. IV. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

OF AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; *Provided*, That no amendment which may be made prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

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ARTICLE VI.

OF PUBLIC DEBT.

SECTION I. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

OF THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.

SEC. II. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH, AND RELIGIOUS TEST.

SEC. III. The senators and representatives beforementioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution, between the states so ratifying the same. [*5 Wheat, 422.*]

DONE in the convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON, President,
And Deputy from Virginia.

MARYLAND.

Daniel of St. Thos. Jennifer,
James McHenry,
Daniel Carroll.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Nathaniel Gorman,
Rufus King

NEW JERSEY.

William Livingston,
David Brearle,
William Patterson,
Jonathan Dayton.

NEW YORK.

Alexander Hamilton.

DELAWARE.

George Reed,
Gunning Bedford, Jun.,
John Dickinson,

CONNECTICUT.

William Samuel Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Benjamin Franklin,
Thomas Mifflin,
Robert Morris,
George Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimons,
Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson,
Gouv. Morris,

VIRGINIA.

John Blair,
James Madison, Jun.

Richard Bassett,
Jacob Broom,

SOUTH CAROLINA.

John Rutledge,
Charles Coatesworth Pinckney,
Charles Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

NORTH CAROLINA.

William Blunt,
Richard Dobbs Spaight,
Hugh Williamson.

GEORGIA.

William Few,
Abraham Baldwin.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS.

The following articles proposed by congress, in addition to and amendments of the constitution of the United States, having been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, are become a part of the constitution.

[First Congress. First Session, March 5, 1789.]

Of the Right of Conscience, Freedom of the Press, Etc.

ARTICLE I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. [*See 3 Yates, 520.*]

Of the Right to Bear Arms.

ART. II. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Of Quartering Troops.

ART. III. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Of the Right to be Secure from Search, Etc.

ART. IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated: and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized. [*2 Cranch, 448, 453. 6 Binn., 316.*]

Of Indictment, Punishment, Etc.

ART. V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; nor to be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation. [*18 Johns., 187, 201. 3 Yeates, 362. 6 Binn., 509. 2 Dall., 312. 2 Johns., Ch. R.; 164. 2 S. & R., 382. 6 Cowen, 530. 8 Wend., 85. 7 Pet., 243.*

Of Trial in Criminal Cases, and the Rights of a Defendant.

ART. VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Of Trial in Civil Cases.

ART. VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law. [*See 8 Wheat., 85, 674.*]

Of Bails and Fines.

ART. VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. [*See 20 Johns.: 457. 3 Cowen, 686.*]

Of Rights Reserved.

ART. IX. The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Of Powers Reserved to the States.

Art. X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. [*1 Wheat., 325.*]

[Third congress, second session, December 2, 1783.]

Of the Judicial Power—See Art. 3, Sec. 2.

Art. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

[Eighth congress, first session, October 17, 1803.]

Manner of Electing the President and Vice-President.

Art. XII. The electors shall meet in their respective states,* and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballot the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed,‡ to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates† and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president; if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately by ballot, the president; but in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice; and if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of a choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of death or other constitutional disability of the president. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

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*On the first Wednesday in December, by act of congress, 1st March, 1792.

‡Before the 1st Wednesday in January, by act of congress, 1st March, 1792.

†On the 2nd Wednesday in February, by the same act.

Slavery Prohibited—13th Amendment, Passed 1865.

ART. VIII. SEC. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Fourteenth Amendment.

SEC. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of president and vice-president, or for United States representatives in congress, executive and judicial offices, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. III. No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. IV. The validity cf the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. V. The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed at the Fortieth Congress.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION I. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. II. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ORGANIC LAW.

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BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. All that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, namely: Commencing at a point in the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the forty-ninth degree of north latitude crosses the same; thence up the main channel of the same and along the boundary of the state of Minnesota to Big Stone lake; thence along the boundary line of the state of Minnesota to the Iowa line; thence along the boundary line of the state of Iowa to the point of intersection between the Big Sioux and Missouri rivers; thence up the Missouri river and along the boundary line of the state of Nebraska to the mouth of the Niobrara or Running Water river; thence following up the same, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the mouth of the Keya Paha or Turtle Hill river; thence up that river to the forty-third parallel of north latitude; thence due west to the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence due north on that meridian to the forty-ninth degree of north latitude; thence east on the forty-ninth degree

of north latitude to the place of beginning, is organized into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Dakota. [*Section 1900, R. S. of U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 2. The northern boundary of the state of Nebraska shall be, and hereby is, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, extended so as to include all that portion of the territory of Dakota lying south of the forty-third parallel of north latitude and east of the Keya Paha river and west of the main channel of the Missouri river; and when the Indian title to the lands thus described shall be extinguished, the jurisdiction over said land shall be, and hereby is, ceded to the state of Nebraska, and subject to all the conditions and limitations provided in the act of congress admitting Nebraska into the union, and the northern boundary of the state shall be extended to said forty-third parallel as fully and effectually as if said lands had been included in the boundaries of said state at the time of its admission into the union; reserving to the United States the original right of soil in said lands, and of disposing of the same; *Provided*, That this act, so far as jurisdiction is concerned, shall not take effect until the president shall by proclamation declare that the Indian title to said lands has been extinguished, nor shall it take effect until the state of Nebraska shall have assented to the provisions of this act, and if the state of Nebraska, shall not, by an act of its legislature, consent to the provisions of this act, within two years next after the passage hereof, this act shall cease and be of no effect. [*Act of congress, approved March 28, 1882.*]

EXECUTIVE.

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SEC. 3. The executive power of each territory shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the president. He shall reside in the territory for which he is appointed, and shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof. He may grant pardons and reprieves, and remit fines and forfeitures for offenses against the laws of the territory for which he is appointed, and respites for offenses against the laws of the United States, till the decision of the president can be made known thereon. He shall commission all officers who are appointed under the laws of such territory, and shall take care that the laws thereof be faithfully executed. [*Section 1841, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 4. Every bill which has passed the legislative assembly of any territory shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it originated, and that house shall enter the objections at large on its journal and proceed to reconsider. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house. If any bill is not returned by the governor within three days, Sundays excluded, after it has been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislative assembly, by adjournment *sine die* prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. [*Section 1842, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 5. There shall be appointed a secretary for each territory, who shall reside within the territory for which he is appoinied, and shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the president. In case of the death, removal, resignation or absence of the governor from the territory, the secretary shall execute all the powers and perform all the duties of governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another governor is appointed and qualified. [*Section 1843, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 6. The secretary shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly, and all the acts and processings of the governor in the executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly within thirty days after the end of each session thereof, to the president, and two copies of the laws within like time, to the president of the senate and to the speaker of the house of representatives, for the use of congress. He shall transmit one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence semi-annually, on the first day of January and July in each year, to the president. He shall prepare the acts passed by the legislative assembly for publication and furnish a copy thereof to the public printer of the territory, within ten days after the passage of each act. [*Section 1844, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 7. And hereafter it shall be the duty of the secretary of each territory to furnish estimates in detail for the lawful expenses thereof, to be presented to the secretary of the treasury on or before the first day of October of every year. [*Part of the act of congress approved June 20, 1874.*]

SEC. 8. And it shall be the duty of the secretary of each of the territories of the United States to furnish the surveyor general of the territory for the use of the United States, a copy duly certified of every act of the legislature of the territory, incorporating any city or town, the same to be forwarded by such secretary to the surveyor general within one month from the date of its approval. [*Part of the act of congress approved March 3, 1877.*]

SEC. 9. From and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the annual salaries of the governors of the several territories shall be three thousand five hundred dollars, and the salaries of the secretaries shall be two thousand five hundred dollars each. [*Section 1845, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 10. There shall be appropriated annually one thousand dollars, to be expended by the respective governors, to defray the contingent expenses of New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Dakota, Arizona, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, including the salary of the clerk in the executive departments of those territories. [*Section 1935, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

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SEC. 11. The legislative power in each territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The members of both branches of the legislative assembly shall have the qualifications of voters as herein prescribed. They shall be chosen for the term of two years, and the sessions of the respective legislative assemblies shall be biennial. Each legislative assembly shall fix by law the day of commencement of its regular session. The members of the council and house of representatives shall reside in the district or county for which they are respectively elected. [*Section 1846, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 12. The legislative power of every territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States. But no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States, nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. [*Section 1851, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 13. In addition to the restrictions upon the legislative power of the territories, contained in the preceding chapter, section eighteen hundred and fifty-one, the legislative assemblies of Colorado, Dakota and Wyoming shall not pass any law impairing the rights of private property, nor make any discrimination in taxing different kinds of property; but all property subject to taxation shall be taxed in proportion to its value. [*Section 1975, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 14. The sessions of the legislative assemblies of the several territories of the United States shall be limited to sixty days' duration. [*Act of congress approved Dec. 23, 1880.*]

SEC. 15. Hereafter no extraordinary session of the legislature of any territory, wherever the same is now authorized by law, shall be called until the reasons for the same have been presented to the president of the United States, and his approval thereof has been duly given. [*Part of act of congress approved June 22, 1874.*]

SEC. 16. The legislature of the Territory of Dakota shall hereafter consist of twenty-four members of the council and forty-eight members of the house of representatives, and that there shall be elected at the next general election in said territory two members of the council and four members of the house of representatives, in each of the twelve legislative districts provided for in chapter seven of the territorial statutes of eighteen hundred and eighty-three of said territory. And the members of each branch of the said several legislatures shall receive a compensation of four dollars per day each during the sessions provided by law, and shall receive such mileage as the law provides; and the president of the council and the speaker of the house of representatives shall each receive six dollars per day for the same time. [*Act of congress approved June 12, 1884. Part of act of congress approved June 19, 1878.*]

SEC. 17. And the legislature of Dakota may divide said territory into as many council and representative districts as they desire, which districts shall be as nearly equal as practicable, taking into consideration population (except Indians not taxed); *Provided*, that the number of council districts shall not exceed twenty-four, and the number of representative districts shall not exceed forty-eight. [*Part of act of congress approved March 3, 1885.*]

SEC. 18. That the subordinate officers of each branch of said territorial legislatures shall consist of one chief clerk, who shall receive a compensation of six dollars per day; one enrolling and engrossing clerk at five dollars per day; sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper at five dollars per day; one messenger and watchman at four dollars per day each; and one chaplain at one dollar and fifty cents per day. Said sums shall be paid only during the sessions of said legislatures, and no greater number of officers or charges per diem shall be paid or allowed by the United States to any territory. [*Part of act of congress approved June 19, 1878.*]

SEC. 19. The members of the legislative assemblies of New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Colorado, Dakota, Arizona amd Wyoming territories shall each receive three dollars for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the sessions of their respective bodies, estimated according to the nearest usually traveled route. [*Section 1892, R. S. U. S.*]

SEC. 20. No member of the legislative assembly of any territory now organized, shall hold or be appointed to any office which has been created, or the salary or emoluments of which have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term: but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first legislative assembly in any territory hereafter organized; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly or shall hold any office under the government of any territory. The exception of postmasters shall not apply in the territory of Washington. [*Section 1854, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 21. No law of any territorial legislature shall be made or enforced by which the governor or secretary of a territory, or the members or officers of any territorial legislature, are paid any compensation other than that provided by the laws of the United States; *provided*, that for the performance of all official duties imposed by the territorial legislatures and not provided for in the organic act, the secretaries of the territories respectively shall be allowed such fees as may be fixed by the territorial legislatures. And in no case shall the expenditure for public printing in any of the territories exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars for any one year. [*Section 1855, R. S. U. S. 1874, as amended.*]

SEC. 22. All accounts for disbursements in the territories of the United States, of money appropriated by congress for the support of government therein, shall be settled and adjusted at the treasury department; and no act, resolution or order of the legislature of any territory, directing the expenditure of the sum, shall be deemed a sufficient authority for such disbursement, but sufficient vouchers and proof for the same shall be required by the accounting officers of the treasury. No payment shall be made or allowed unless the secretary of the treasury has estimated therefor and the object been approved by congress. No session of the legislature of a territory shall be held until the appropriation for its expenses has been made. [*Section 1886, R. S. U. S. 1878.*]

SEC. 23. There shall be appropriated respectively for the territories of New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Dakota, Arizona, Wyoming annually a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of each territory herein named, upon an estimate to be made by the secretary of the treasury, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly and other incidental expenses; and the secretary of each territory above specified shall annually account to the secretary of the treasury for the manner in which such sum has been expended. [*Section 1930, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 24. No legislative assembly of a territory shall in any instance, or under any pretext, exceed the amount appropriated by congress for its annual expenses. [*Section 1888, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 25. The legislatures of the territories of the United States now or hereafter to be organized shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

Granting divorces.

Changing the names of persons or places.

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways.

Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds.

Locating or changing county seats.

Regulating county and township affairs.

Regulating the practice in courts of justice.

Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates and constables.

Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases.

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village.

For the punishment of crimes or misdemeanors.

For the assessment and collection of taxes for territorial, county, township or road purposes.

Summoning and empaneling grand or petit jurors.

Providing for the management of common schools.

Regulating the rate of interest on money.

The opening and conducting of any election or designating the place of voting.

The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability.

The protection of game or fish.

Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges.

Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures.

Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted in any of the territories of the United States by the territorial legislatures thereof. [*Section 1 of an act of congress approved July 30, 1886.*]

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Section 26. The judicial power in New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. [*Section 1907, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

Sec. 27. Writs of error and appeal from the final decisions of the supreme court of either of the territories of New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Dakota, Arizona, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, shall be allowed to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath of either party, or of other competent witnesses, exceeds one thousand dollars, except that a writ of error or appeal shall be allowed to the supreme court of the United States from the decision of the supreme courts created by this title, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this title, or of any judge thereof, upon writs of *habeas corpus* involving the question of personal freedom. [*Section 1909, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

Sec. 28. No appeal or writ of error shall hereafter be allowed from any judgment or decree in any suit at law or in equity in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or in the supreme court of any of the territories of the United States, unless the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, shall exceed the sum of five thousand dollars. [*Section 1 of an act of congress approved March 3, 1885.*]

Sec. 29. The preceding section shall not apply to any case wherein is involved the validity of any patent or copyright, or in which is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States; but in all such cases an appeal or writ of error may be brought without regard to the sum or value in dispute. [*Section 2 of an act of congress approved March 3, 1885.*]

SEC. 30. The appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court of the United States over the judgments and decrees of said territorial courts in cases of trial by jury, shall be exercised by writ of error, and in all other cases by appeal according to such rules and regulations as to form and modes of proceedings as the said supreme court have prescribed or may hereafter prescribe; *provided*, that an appeal instead of the evidence at large, a statement of the facts of the case in the nature of a special verdict, and also the rulings of the court on the admission or rejection of evidence when excepted to, shall be made and certified by the court below, and transmitted to the supreme court, together with the transcript of the proceedings and judgment or decree; but no appellate proceedings in said supreme court heretofore taken upon any judgment or decree shall be invalidated by reason of being instituted by writ of error or by appeal; and *provided further*, that the appellate court may make any order in any case heretofore appealed. which may be necessary to save the rights of the parties, and that this act shall not apply to cases now pending in the supreme courts of the United States, where the record has already been filed. [*Section 2 of an act of congress approved April 4, 1884.*]

SEC. 31. The jurisdiction, both appelate and original, of the courts provided for in sections 1907 and 1908, shall be limited by law. [*Section 1866, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 32. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals shall be allowed, in all cases, from the final decisions of the district courts to the supreme court, of all the territories, respectively, under such regulation as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in that court. [*Section 1869, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 33. The supreme court and district courts, respectively, of every territory, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. [*Section 1868, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 34. It shall not be necessary in any of the courts of the several territories of the United States to exercise separately the common law and chancery jurisdictions vested in said courts; and the several codes and rules of practice adopted in said territories respectively, in so far as they authorize a mingling of said jurisdictions or a uniform course of proceeding in all cases, whether legal or equitable, be confirmed; and that all proceedings heretofore had or taken in said courts in conformity with said respective codes and rules of practice, so far as relates to the form and mode of proceeding be, and the same are hereby validated and confirmed; *provided*, that no party has been or shall be deprived of the right of trial by jury in cases cognizable at common law. [*Section 1 of an act of congress approved April 7, 1874.*]

SEC. 35. Each of the district courts in the territories mentioned in the preceding section shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the first six days of every term of the respective district courts, or so much thereof as is necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under such constitution and laws, but writs of error and appeals in all such cases may be had to the supreme court of each territory, as in other cases. [*Section 1910, R. S. U. S. 1874. By subsequent enactment, the courts of the fourth and fifth districts were deprived of jurisdiction in United States cases.*

SEC. 36. The legislative assemblies of New Mexico, Washington, Colorado, Dakota, Arizona and Wyoming territories may assign the judges appointed for such territories, respectively, to the several judicial districts thereof, in such manner as each legislative assembly deems proper and convenient. [*Section 1918, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 37. The legislative assemblies of Colorado, Dakota and Wyoming territories may fix or alter the times and places of holding the district courts for such territories, respectively, in such manner as such legislative assembly deems proper and convenient. [*Section 1919, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 38. The judges of the supreme court of each territory are authorized to hold court within their respective districts, in the counties wherein, by the laws of the territory, courts have been or may be established, for the purpose of hearing and determining all matters and causes, except those in which the United States is a party; but the expense of holding such courts shall be paid by the territory or by the counties in which the courts are held, and the United States shall in no case be chargeable therewith. [*Section 1874, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

*Sec. 39. Hereafter the supreme court of the Territory of Dakota shall consist of a chief justice and five associate justices, any five of whom shall constitute a quorum. [*Act of congress approved July 4, 1884.*]

Sec. 40. It shall be the duty of the president to appoint two additional associate justices of said supreme court, in a manner now provided by law, who shall hold their office for the term of four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. [*Act of congress approved July 4, 1884.*]

Sec. 41. The said territory shall be divided into six judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each district by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such time and place as may be prescribed by law. Each judge, after assignment, shall reside in the district to which he is assigned. [*Act of congress approved July 4, 1884.*]

Sec. 42. Until changed by the legislative assembly of said territory, the fifth district of said territory shall consist of the following counties, namely: Brookings, Kingsbury, Beadle, Deuel, Hamlin, Grant, Codington, Clark, Day, Spink, Brown, Hand, Hyde, Hughes, Sully, Edmunds, Faulk, McPherson, Potter, Campbell, Roberts and Walworth, and the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian reservation. And the second district and fourth district, shall consist of the remainder of the territory which now constitutes said second district and the fourth district, respectively, as defined by the statutes of said territory. [*Act of congress approved July 4, 1884.*]

Sec. 43. Until changed by the legislature of said territory, the sixth district shall consist of the following counties, namely: Bowman, Villard, Billings Dunn, McKenzie, Allred, Buford, Flannery, Wallace, Mountraille, Williams, Stark, Hettinger, Morton, Mercer, LcLean, Stevens, Renville, Wynn, Bottineau, McHenry, Sheridan, Burleigh, Emmons, McIntosh, Logan, Kidder, Wells, DeSmet, Rolette, Towner, Benson, Foster, Stutsman, LaMoure, Dickey, Griggs, Steele and Barnes. [*Act of congress approved July 4, 1884.*]

Sec. 44. Temporarily, and until otherwise ordered by law, the additional associate justices to be appointed under this act are hereby assigned to said fifth and sixth districts, and the time and place as now fixed by the statutes of said territory for holding court therein shall remain until changed by law. [*Act of congress approved July 4, 1884.*]

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* See appendix for change in number and boundaries of judicial districts.

SEC. 45. The district court for said fifth judicial district shall have no jurisdiction to try, hear or determine any matter or cause wherein the United States is a party, and no United States grand or petit jury shall be summoned in said court, but said fifth district is hereby attached to and made a part of the second judicial district for the purpose of hearing and determining all matters and causes arising within said fifth district in which the United States is a party. [*Act of congress, approved July 4, 1884.*]

SEC. 46. The district court for said sixth judicial district shall have and posses jurisdiction to try, hear and determine all matters and causes that the court of any district in said territory now possesses. And for such purposes two terms of said court shall be held annually in the city of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh, and a grand and petit jury shall be summoned thereon in the manner now required by law in the United States courts in said territory. [*Section 8 of an act of congress approved July 4, 1884.*]

SEC. 47. All offenses committed before the passage of this act shall be prosecuted, tried and determined in the same manner and with the same effect (except as to number of judges) as if this act had not been passed. [*Section 14 of an act of congress approved July 4, 1884.*]

SEC. 48. And all suits or proceedings pending in the district courts of Dakota and Washington territories at the time of the passage of said act [July 4, 1884], and which would, if instituted after the passage of said act, be required to be brought in the new districts created and provided for in said act, may be transferred by consent of parties to said new district courts, and there disposed of in like manner and with like effect as if the same had there been instituted; and all writs and recognizances relating to such suits and proceedings so transferred shall be considered as belonging to the courts of the said new districts, respectively, in the same manner and with like effect as f they had issued or had been taken in reference thereto originally. [*Part of an act of congress approved March 3, 1885.*]

SEC. 49. No justices of the peace in any territory shall have jurisdiction of any case in which the title of land, or the boundary thereof, in anywise comes in question. [*Section 1867, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 50. Justices of the peace in the territories of New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy where the debt or sum claimed exceeds one hundred dollars. [*Section 1926, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 51. The constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within all the organized territories, and in every territory hereafter organized, as elsewhere within the United States. [*Section 1891, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

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SEC. 54. The first election of a delegate in any territory for which a temporary government is hereafter provided by congress, shall be held at the time and places and in the manner the governor of such territory may direct, after at least sixty days' notice, to be given by proclamation, but at all subsequent elections therein, as well as at all elections for a delegate in organized territories, such time, places and manner of holding the election, shall be prescribed by the law of each territory. [*Section 1863, R. S. U. S. 1874.*

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SEC. 55. The governor, secretary, chief justice and associate justices, attorney and marshal of every territory shall be nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed by the president. [*Section 1877, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 56. The governor and secretary for each territory shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath before the district judge or some justice of the peace in the limits of the territory for which they are appointed, duly authorized to administer oaths by the laws in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, to support the constitution of the United States and faithfully discharge the duties of their respective offices; and such oaths shall be certified by the person before whom the same are taken, and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices and all other civil officers appointed for any territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath before the governor or secretary or some judge or justice of the peace of the territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, and such oath shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same, to the secretary, to be by him recorded as above directed; but after the first qualification of the officers herein specified in the case of a new territory, as well as in all organized territories, the like oath shall be taken, certified and recorded in such a manner and form as may be prescribed by the law of each territory. [*Section 1878, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 57. There shall be appointed in each territory a person learned in the law to act as attorney for the United States. He shall continue in office for four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the president. [*Section 1875, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 58. There shall be appointed a marshal for each territory. He shall execute all process issuing from the territorial courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States. He shall have the power and perform the duties and be subject to the regulations and penalties imposed by law on the marshals for the several judicial districts of the United States. He shall hold his office for four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the president. [*Section 1876, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 59. The supreme court of each territory shall appoint its own clerk; who shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he is appointed. [*Section 1870, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 60. Each judge of the supreme court of the respective territories shall designate and appoint one person as clerk of the district over which he presides, where one is not already appointed, and shall designate and retain but one such clerk where more than one is already appointed, and only such district clerk shall be entitled to a compensation from the United States. [*Section 1871, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 61. All township, district and county officers, except justices of the peace and general officers of the militia, shall be appointed or elected in such a manner as may be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of each territory; and all other officers not herein otherwise provided for, the governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council of each territory, shall appoint; but in the first instance where a new territory is hereafter created by congress, the governor alone may appoint all the officers referred to in this and the preceding section, and assign them to their respective townships, districts and counties, and the officers so appointed shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly. [*Section 1857, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 62. In any of the territories, whenever a vacancy happens from resignation or death during the recess of a legislative council, in any office which under the organic act of any territory is to be filled by appointment of the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, the governor shall fill such vacancy by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislative council. [*Section 1858, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 63. Justices of the peace and all general officers of the militia in the several territories shall be elected by the people in such a manner as the respective legislatures may provide by law. [*Section 1856, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 64. When from any cause there shall be a vacancy in the office of justice of the peace in any of the territories of the United States, it shall be lawful to fill such vacancy by appointment or election, in such manner as has been or may be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of such territory; *provided*, that such appointee or person elected to fill such vacancy shall hold office only until his successor shall be regularly elected and qualified as provided by law. [*Act of congress approved April 16, 1880.*]

SEC. 65. The annual salary of the chief justice and associate justices of all the territories now organized shall be three thousand dollars each. [*Section 1879, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 66. The salary of the attorney of the United States for each territory shall be at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars a year. [*Section 1880, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 67. The salary of the marshal of the United States for each territory shall be at the rate of two hundred dollars a year. [*Section 1881, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 68. The fees and costs to be allowed to the United States attorneys and marshals, to the clerks of the supreme and district courts, and to jurors, witnesses, commissioners and printers in the territories of the United States shall be the same for similar services by such persons as prescribed in chapter 16, title "The Judiciary," and no other compensation shall be taxed or allowed. [*Section 1883, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 69. Hereafter payment of salaries of all officers of the territories of the United States, appointed by the president, shall commence only when the person appointed to any such office shall take the proper oath and shall enter upon the duties of such office in such territory. And said oath shall hereafter be administered in the territory in which such office is held. [*Part of an act of congress approved May 1, 1876.*]

SEC. 70. When any officer of a territory is absent therefrom and from the duties of his office, no salary shall be paid him during the year in which such absence occurs, unless good cause therefor be shown to the president, who shall officially certify his opinion of such cause to the proper accounting officer of the treasury, to be filed in his office. [*Section 1884. R. S. U. S., 1874.*]

SEC. 71. The salaries provided for in this title, to be paid to the governor, secretary, chief justices and associate justices, district attorney and marshal of the several territories, shall be paid quarter-yearly at the treasury of the United States. [*Section 1882, R. S U. S. 1874.*]

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SEC. 72. After such first election, however, the time, place and manner of holding elections by the people in any newly created territory, as well as of holding all such elections in territories now organized, shall be prescribed by the laws of each territory. [*Section 1848, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 73. Every male citizen above the age of twenty-one, including persons who have legally declared their intention to become citizens, in any territory hereafter organized, and who are actual residents of such territory at the time of the organization thereof, shall be entitled to vote at the first election in such territory and to hold any office therein, subject, nevertheless, to the limitations specified in the next section. [*Section 1859, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 74. At all subsequent elections, however, in any territory hereafter organized by congress, as well as at all elections in territories already organized, the qualifications of voters and of holding office shall be such as may be prescribed by the legislative assembly of each territory; subject, nevertheless, to the following restrictions on the power of the legislative assembly, namely:

First. The right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, and by those above that age who have declared on oath, before a competent court of record, their intention to become such, and have taken an oath to support the constitution and government of the United States.

Second. There shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of holding office, to a citizen on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Third. No officer, soldier, seaman, mariner or other person in the army or navy, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote in any territory by reason of being on service therein, unless such territory has been for the period of six months his permanent domicile.

Fourth. No person belonging to the army or navy shall be elected to or hold any civil office or appointment in any territory. [*Section 1860, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

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SEC. 75. The nature of alchoholic drinks and narcotics, and special instruction as to their effects upon the human system, in connection with the several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene. shall be included in the branches of study taught in the common or public schools, and in the military and naval schools, and shall be studied and taught as thoroughly and in the same manner as other like required branches are in said schools, by the use of text books in the hands of pupils where other branches are thus studied in said schools, and by all pupils in all said schools throughout the territories and in the military and naval academies of the United States and in the District of Columbia and in all Indian and colored schools in the territories of the United States. [*Section 1 of an act of congress approved May 20, 1886.*]

SEC. 76. It shall be the duty of the proper officers in control of any schol described in the foregoing section to enforce the provisions of this act; and any such officer, school director, committee, superintendent, or teacher who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of this act or shall neglect or fail to make proper provisions for the instruction required and in the manner specified in this act, for all pupils in each and every school under his jurisdiction, shall be removed from office and the vacancy filled as in other cases. [*Section 2 of an act of congress approved May 20, 1886.*]

SEC. 77. No certificate shall be granted to any person to teach in the public schools of the District of Columbia or territories, after the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, who has not passed a satisfactory examination in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics upon the human system. [*Section 3 of an act of congress approved May 20, 1886.*]

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SEC. 78. In order to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and application of agricultural science, there shall be established, under direction of the college or colleges or agricultural department of colleges in each state or territory established, or which may hereafter be established, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled, "an act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," or any of the supplements to said act, a department to be known and designated as an "agricultural experiment station;" *provided*, that in any state or territory in which two such colleges have been or may be so established, the appropriation hereinafter made to such state or territory shall be equally divided between such colleges, unless the legislature of such state or territory shall otherwise direct. [*Section 1 of an act of congress approved March 2, 1887.*]

SEC 79. It shall be the object and duty of said experiment stations to conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are severally subject, with the remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and water; the chemical composition of manures, natural or artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds; the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable; having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective [illegible] or territories. [*Section 2 of an act of congress approved March 2, 1887.*]

SEC. 80. In order to secure, as far as practicable, uniformity of methods and results in the work of said stations, it shall be the duty of the United states commissioner of agriculture to furnish forms, as far as practicable, for the tabulation of results of investigation or experiments; to indicate, from time to time, such lines of inquiry as to him shall seem most important; and, in general, to furnish such advice and assistance as will best promote the purposes of this act. It shall be the duty of each of said stations, annually, on or before the first day of February, to make to the governor of the state or territory in which it is located, a full and detailed report of its operations, including a statement of receipts and expenditures, a copy of which report shall be sent to each of said stations, to the said commissioner of agriculture, and to the secretary of the treasury of the United States. [*Section 3 of an act of congress approved March 2, 1887.*]

SEC. 81. Bulletins or reports of progress shall be published at said stations at least once in three months, one copy of which shall be sent to each newspaper in the states or territories in which they are respectively located, and to such individuals actually engaged in farming as may request the same, and as far as the means of the station will permit. Such bulletins or reports and the annual reports of said stations shall be transmitted in the mails of the United States free of charge for postage, under such regulations as the postmaster-general may from time to time prescribe. [*Section 4 of an act of congress approved March 2, 1887.*]

SEC. 82. For the purpose of paying the necessary expenses of conducting investigations and experiments and printing and distributing the results as hereinbefore prescribed, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars per annum is hereby appropriated to each state, to be specially provided for by congress in the appropriations from year to year, and to each territory entitled under the provisions of section eight of this act, out of any money in the treasury proceeding from the sales of public lands, to be paid in equal quarterly payments, on the first day of January, April, July and October in each year, to the treasurer or other officer duly appointed by the governing boards of said colleges to receive the same, the first payment to be made onthe first day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven; *provided, however*, that out of the first annual appropriation so received by any station an amount not exceeding one-fifth may be expended in the erecttion, enlargement or repair of a building or buildings necessary for carrying on the work of such station; and thereafter an amount not exceeding per centum of such annual appropriation may be so expended. [*Section 5 of an act of congress approved March 2, 1887.*]

SEC. 83. Whenever it shall appear to the secretary of the treasury from the annual statement of receipts and expenditures of any of said stations that a portion of the preceding annual appropriation remains unexpended, such amount shall be deducted from the next succeeding annual appropriation to such station, in order that the amount of money appropriated to any station shall not exceed the amount actually and necessarily required for its maintenance and support. [*Section 6 of an act of congress approved March 2, 1887.*]

SEC. 84. Nothing in this act shall be construed to impair or modify the legal relation existing between any of the said colleges and the government of the states or territories in which they are respectively located. [*Section 7 of an act of congress approved March 2, 1887.*]

SEC. 85. In states having colleges entitled under this section to the benefits of this act and having also agricultural experiment stations established by law separate from said colleges, such states shall be authorized to apply such benefits to experiments at stations so established by such states; and in case any state shall have established under the provisions of said act of July second aforesaid, an agricultural department or experimental station, in connection with any university, college or institution not distinctly an agricultural college or school, and such state shall have established or shall hereafter establish a separate agricultural college or school, which shall have connected therewith an experimental farm or station, the legislature of such state may apply in whole or in part the appropriation by this act made, to such separate agricultural college, or school, and no legislature shall by contract express or implied disable itself from so doing. [*Section 8 of an act of congress approved March 7, 1887.*]

SEC. 86. The grants of money authorized by this act are made subject to the legislative assent of the several states and territories to the purposes of said grants; *provided*, that payment of such installments of the appropriation herein made as shall become due to any state before the adjournment of the regular session of its legislature meeting next after the passage of this act shall be made upon the assent of the governor thereof duly certified to the secretary of the treasury. [*Section 9 of an act of congress approved March 2, 1887.*]

SEC. 87. Nothing in this act shall be held or construed as binding the United States to continue any payments from the treasury to any or all the states or institutions mentioned in this act, but congress may at any time amend, suspend or repeal any or all the provisions of this act. [*Section 10 of an act of congress approved March 2, 1887.*]

RESERVATION OF SCHOOL LANDS.

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SEC. 88. Sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township of the territories of New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Dakota, Arizona, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming shall be reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in the several territories herein named, and in the states and territories hereafter to be erected out of the same. [*Section 1946, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

PUBLIC LANDS.

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SEC. 89. All inclosures of any public lands in any state or territory of the United States, heretofore or to be hereafter made, erected or constructed by any person, party, association or corporation, to any of which land included within the inclosure the person, party, association or corporation making or controlling the inclosure had no claim or color of title made or acquired in good faith, or an asserted right thereto by or under claim, made in good faith with a view to entry thereof at the proper land office under the general laws of the United States, at the time any such inclosure was or shall be made, are hereby declared to be unlawful. and the maintenance, erection construction or control of any such inclosure is hereby forbidden and prohibited; and the assertion of a right to the exclusive use and occupancy of any part of the public lands of the United States, in any state or any of the territories of the United States, without claim, color of title or asserted right as above specified as to inclosure, is likewise declared unlawful and hereby prohibited. [*Section 1 of act of congress approved Feb. 25. 1885.*]

SEC. 90. It shall be the duty of the district attorney of the United States for the proper district, on affidavit filed with him by any citizen of the United States that section one of this act is being violated, showing a description of the land inclosed with reasonable certainty, not necessarily by metes and bounds, nor by governmental subdivisions of surveyed lands, but only so that the inclosure may be identified, and the persons guilty of the violation, as nearly as may be, and by description if the name cannot on reasonably inquiry be ascertained, to institute a civil suit in the proper United States district or circuit court, or territorial district court, in the name of the United States, and against the parties named or described who shall be in charge of or controlling the inclosure complained of; as defendants; and jurisdiction is also hereby conferred on any United States district or circuit court, or territorial district court having jurisdiction over the locality where the land inclosed, or any part thereof, shall be situated, to hear and determine proceedings in equity, by writ of injunction, to restrain violations of the provisions of this act; and it shall be sufficient to give the court jurisdiction if service of original process be had in any civil proceeding on any agent or employe having charge or control of the inclosure; and any suit brought under the provisions of this section shall have precedence for hearing and trial over other cases on the civil docket of the court, and shall be tried and determined at the earliest practicable day. In any case if the inclosure shall be found to be unlawful, the court shall make the proper order, judgment or decree for the destruction of the inclosure in a summary way, unless the inclosure shall be removed by the defendant within five days after the order of the court. [*Section 2 of an act of congress approved Feb. 25, 1885.*]

SEC. 91. No person, by force, threats, intimidation or by any fencing or inclosing, or any other unlawful means, shall prevent or obstruct, or shall combine and confederate with others to prevent or obstruct any person from peaceably entering upon or establishing a settlement or residence on any tract of public land subject to settlement or entry under the public land laws of the United States, or shall prevent or obstruct free passage or transit over or through the public lands; *provided*, this section shall not be held to effect the right or title of persons who have gone upon, improved or occupied said lands under the land laws of the United States, claiming title thereto in good faith. [*Section 3 of an act of congress approved Feb. 25, 1885.*]

SEC. 92. Any person violating any of the provisions hereof, whether as owner, part owner, agent, or who shall aid, abet, counsel or advise or assist in any violation hereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding one year for each offense. [*Section 4 of an act of congress approved Feb. 25, 1885.*]

SEC. 93. The president is hereby authorized to take such measures as shall be necessary to remove and destroy any unlawful inclosure of any of said lands, and to employ civil or military force, as may be necessary for that purpose. [*Section 5 of an act of congress approved Feb 25, 1885.*]

SEC. 94. Where the alleged unlawful inclosure includes less than one hundred and sixty acres of land, no suit shall be brought under the provisions of this act without authority from the secretary of the interior. [*Section 6 of an act of congress approved Feb. 25, 1885.*]

SEC. 95. Nothing herein shall affect any pending suits to work their discontinuance, but as to them hereafter they shall be prosecuted and determined under the provisions of this act. [*Section 7 of an act of congress approved Feb. 25, 1885.*]

Sec. 96. If any timber cut on the public lands shall be exported from the territories of the United States, it shall be liable to seizure by United States authority, wherever found. *Part of an act of congress approved April 30. 1878.*]

RESTRICTIONS UPON HOLDING OF REAL ESTATE.

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Sec. 97. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, not citizens of the United States, or who have not lawfully declared their intention to become such citizens, or for any corporation not created by or under the laws of the United States, or of some state or territory of the United States, to hereafter acquire, hold, or own real estate so hereafter acquired, or any interest therein, in any of the territories of the United States or in the District of Columbia, except such as may be acquired by inheritance or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts heretofor created; *provided*, that the prohibition of this section shall not apply to cases in which the right to hold or dispose of lands in the United States is secured by existing treaties to the citizens or subjects of foreign countries, which rights, so far as they may exist by force of any such treaty, shall continue to exist so long as such treaties are in force, and no longer. [*Section 1 of an act of congress approved March 3, 1887.*]

Sec. 98. No corporation or association more than twenty per centum of the stock of which is or may be owned by any person or persons, corporation or corporations, association or associations, nor citizens of the United States, shall hereafter acquire or hold or own any real estate hereafter acquired in any of the territories of the United States or of the District of Columbia. [*Section 2 of an act of congress approved March 3, 1887.*]

SEC. 99. No corporation other than those organized for the construction or operation of railways, canals, or turnpikes shall acquire, hold or own more than five thousand acres of land in any of the territories of the United States; and no railroad, canal or turnpike corporation shall hereafter acquire, hold, or own lands in any territory, other than as may be necessary for the proper operation of its railroad, canal, or turnpike, except such lands as may have been granted to it by act of congress. But the prohibition of this section shall not affect the title to any lands now lawfully held by any such corporation. [*Section 3 of an act of congress approved March 3, 1887.*]

SEC. 100. All property acquired, held or owned in violation of the provisions of this act shall be forfeited to the United States, and it shall be the duty of the attorney-general to enforce every such forfeiture by bill in equity or other proper process. And in any suit or proceeding that may be commenced to enforce the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the court to determine the very right of the matter without regard to matters of form, joinder of parties, multifariousness, or other matters not affecting the substantial rights either of the United States or of the parties concerned in any such proceeding arising out of the matters in this act mentioned. [*Section 4 of an act of congress approved March 3, 1887.*]

INDIANS.

Section.

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SEC. 101. Nothing in this title shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property pertaining to the Indians in any territory, so long as such rights remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of such tribe, embraced within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any state or territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries and constitute no part of any territory now or hereafter organized, until such tribe signifies its assent to the president to be embraced within a particular territory. [*Section 1839, R. S U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 102. Nor shall anything in this title be construed to affect the authority of the United States to make any regulations respecting the Indians of any territory, their lands, property, or rights, by treaty, law or otherwise, in the same manner as might be if no temporary government existed or is hereafter established in any such territory. [*Section 1840, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 103. In all cases where any tribe or band of Indians has been, or shall hereafter be, located upon any reservation created for their use, either by treaty stipulation or by virtue of an act of congress or executive order setting apart the same for their use, the president of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, whenever in his opinion any reservation or any part thereof of such Indians is advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes, to cause said reservation, or any part thereof, to be surveyed, or resurveyed if necessary, and to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to any Indian located thereon in quantities as follows:

To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section;

To each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section;

To each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; and,

To each other single person under eighteen years now living, or who may be born prior to the date of the order of the president directing an allotment of the lands embraced in any reservation, one sixteenth of a section; *provided*, that in case there is not sufficient land in any of said reservations to allot lands to each individual of the classes above named in quantities as above provided, the lands embraced in such reservation or reservations shall be allotted to each individual of each of said classes pro rata in accordance with the provisions of this act; *and provided further*, that where the treaty or act of congress setting apart such reservation provides for the allotment of lands in severalty in quantities in excess of those herein provided, the president, in making allotments upon such reservation, shall allot the lands to each individual Indian belonging thereon in quantity as specified in such treaty or act; *and provided further*, that when the lands allotted are only valuable for grazing purposes, an additional allotment of such grazing lands, in quantities as above provided, shall be made to each individual. [*Section 1 of an act of congress approved Feb. 8, 1887.*]

SEC. 104. All allotments set apart under the provisions of this act shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agents shall select for each orphan child, and in such manner as to embrace the improvements of the Indians making the selection. Where the improvements of two or more Indians have been made on the same legal subdivision of land, unless they shall otherwise agree, a provisional line may be run dividing said lands between them, and the amount to which each is entitled shall be equalized in the assignment of the remainder of the land to which they are entitled under this act; *provided*, that if any one entitled to an allotment shall fail to make a selection within four years after the president shall direct that allotments may be made on a particular reservation, the secretary of the interior may direct the agent of such tribe or band, if such there be, and if there be no agent, then a special agent appointed for that purpose, to make a selection for such Indian, which selection shall be alloted as in cases where selections are made by the Indians, and patents shall issue in like manner. [*Section 2 of an act of congress approved Feb. 8, 1887.*]

SEC. 105. The allotments provided for in this act shall be made by special agents appointed by the president for such purpose, and the agents in charge of the respective reservations on which the allotments are directed to be made, under such rules and regulations as the secretary of the interior may from time to time prescribe, and shall be certified by such agents to the commissioner of Indian affairs, in duplicate, one copy to be retained in the Indian office and the other to be transmitted to the secretary of the interior for his action, and to be deposited in the general land office. [*Section 3 of an act of congress approved Feb. 8. 1887.*]

SEC. 106. Where any Indian not residing upon a reservation or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided by treaty, act of congress, or executive order, shall make settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, he or she shall be entitled, upon application to the local land office of the district in which the lands are located, to have the same alloted to him or her, and to his or her children, in quantities and manner as provided in this act for Indians residing upon reservations; and when such settlement is made upon unsurveyed lands, the grant to such Indians shall be adjusted upon the survey of the lands so as to conform thereto; and patents shall be issued to them for such lands in the manner and with the restrictions as herein provided. And the fees to which the officers of such local land office would have been entitled had such lands been entered under the general laws for the disposition of the public lands, shall be paid to them from any moneys in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, upon a statement of an account in their behalf for such fees by the commissioner of the general land office, and a certification of such account to the secrteary of the treasury by the secretary of the interior. [*Section 4 of an act of congress approved Feb. 8, 1887.*]

SEC. 107. Upon the approval of the allotments provided for in this act by the secretary of the interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which patents shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the state or territory where such land is located, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever; *provided*, that the president of the United States may in any case in his discretion extend the period. And if any conveyance shall be made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void; *provided*, that the law of descent and partition in force in the state or territory where such lands are situate shall apply thereto after patents therefor have been executed and delivered; except as herein otherwise provided; and the laws of the state of Kansas regulating the descent and partition of real estate shall, so far as practicable, apply to all lands in the Indian Territory which may be allotted in severalty under the provisions of this act; *and provided further*, that at any time after lands have been allotted to all the Indians of any tribe as herein provided, or sooner if in the opinion of the president it shall be for the best interests of said tribe; it shall be lawful for the secretary of the interior to negotiate with such Indian tribe for the purchase and release by said tribe, in conformity with the treaty or statute under which such reservation is held, of such portions of its reservation not allotted as such tribe shall, from time to time, consent to sell, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians, which purchase shall not be complete until ratified by congress, and the form and manner of executing such release shall also be prescribed by congress; *provided however*, that all lands adapted to agriculture, with or without irrigation, so sold or released to the United States by any Indian tribe shall be held by the United States for the sole purpose of securing homes to actual settlers, and shall be disposed of by the United States to actual and bona fide settlers only in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, on such terms as congress shall prescribe, subject to grants which congress may make in aid of education; *and provided further*, that no patents shall issue therefor except to the person so taking the same as and for a homestead, or his heirs, and after the expiration of five years' occupancy thereof as such homestead; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, or lien thereon, created prior to the date of such patent, shall be null and void. And the sums agreed to be paid by the United States as purchase money for any portion of any such reservation shall be held in the treasury of the United States for the sole use of the tribe or tribes of Indians to whom such reservations belonged; and the same, with interest thereon at three per cent. per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by congress for the education and civilization of such tribe or tribes of Indians or the members thereof. The patents aforesaid shall be recorded in the general land office, and afterward delivered free of charge to the allottee entitled thereto. And if any religious society or other organization is now occupying any of the public lands to which this act is applicable, for religious or educational work among the Indians, the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized to confirm such occupation to such society or organization, in quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, so long as the same shall be so occupied, on such terms as he shall deem just; but nothing herein contained shall change or alter any claim of such society for religious or educational purposes heretofore granted by law. And hereafter in the employment of Indian police, or any other employes in the public service among any of the Indian tribes or bands affected by this act, and where Indians can perform the duties required, those Indians who have availed themselves of the provisions of this act and become citizens of the United States shall be preferred. [*Section 5 of an act of congress approved Feb. 8, 1887.*]

SEC. 108. Upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting of the lands to said allottees, each and every member of the respective bands or tribes of Indians to whom allotments have been made shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the state or territory in which they may reside; and no territory shall pass or enforce any law denying any such Indian within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. And every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States, to whom allotments shall have been made under the provisions of this act, or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States, without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property. [*Section 6 of an act of congress approved Feb. 8, 1887.*]

SEC. 109. Immediately upon and after the date of the passage of this act [March 3, 1885], all Indians committing against the person or property of another Indian, or other person, any of the following crimes, namely: murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to kill, arson, burglary, and larceny, within any territory of the United States, and either within or without any Indian reservation, shall be subject therefor to the laws of such territory, relating to said crimes, and shall be tried therefor in the same courts and in the same manner, and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes respectively; and the said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in all such cases; and all such Indians commiting any of the above crimes against the person or property of another Indian or other person within the boundaries of any state of the United States, and within the limits of any Indian reservation, shall be subject to the same laws, tried in the same courts and in the same manner, and subject to the same penalties as are all other persons committing any of the above crimes within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. [*Section 9 of an act of congress approved March 3, 1885.*]

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.

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SEC. 110. No territory of the United States now or hereafter to be organized, or any political or municipal corporation or subdivision of any such territory shall hereafter make any subscription to the capital stock of any incorporated company, or company or association having corporate powers, or in any manner loan its credit to or use it for the benefit of any such company or association, or borrow any money for the use of any such company or association. [*Section 2 of an act of congress approved July 30, 1886.*]

SEC. 111. No law of any territorial legislature shall authorize any debt to be contracted by or on behalf of such territory except in the following cases: To meet a casual deficit in the revenues, to pay the interest upon the territorial debt, to suppress insurrections, or to provide for the public defense, except that in addition to any indebtedness created for such purposes, the legislature may authorize a loan for the erection of penal, charitable or educational institutions for such territory, if the total indebtedness of the territory is not thereby made to exceed one per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property in such territory as shown by the last general assessment for taxation. And nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the refunding of any existing indebtedness of such territory or of any political or municipal corporation, county or other subdivision therein. [*Section 3 of an act of congress approved July 30, 1886.*]

SEC. 112. No political or municipal corporation, county, or other subdivision in any of the territories of the United States shall ever become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount in the aggregate, including existing indebtedness, exceeding four per centum on the value of the taxable property within such corporation, county, or subdivision, to be ascertained by the last assessment for territorial and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all bonds or obligations in excess of such amount given by such corporation shall be void. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to affect the validity of any act of any territorial legislature heretofore enacted, or of any obligations existing or contracted thereunder, nor to preclude the issuing of bonds already contracted for in pursuance of express provisions of law; nor to prevent any territorial legislature from legalizing the acts of any county, municipal corporation or subdivision of any territory as to any bonds heretofore issued or contracted to be issued. [*Section 4 of an act of congress approved July 30, 1886.*]

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

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SEC. 113. The legislative assemblies of the several territories shall not grant private charters or special privileges, but they may by general incorporation acts permit persons to associate themselves together as bodies corporate for mining, manufacturing, and other industrial pursuits, and for conducting the business of insurance, banks of discount and deposit (but not of issue) loan, trust, and guarantee associations, and for the construction or operation of railroads, wagon roads, irrigating ditches, and the colonization and improvement of lands in connection therewith, or for colleges, seminaries, churches, libraries, or any other benevolent, charitable, or scientific association. *[Section 5 of an act of congress approved July 30, 1886.]*

SEC. 114. The words "the legislative assemblies of the several territories shall not grant private charters or special privileges," in section eighteen hundred and eighty-nine of the revised statutes of the United States, shall not be construed as prohibiting the legislative assemblies of the several territories of the United States from creating towns, cities, or other municipal corporations, and providing for the government of the same, and conferring upon them the corporate powers and privileges, necessary to their local administration, by either general or special acts; and that all general and special acts of such legislative assemblies heretofore passed creating and providing for the government of towns, cities or other municipal corporations, and conferring such rights, powers and privileges upon the same, as were necessary to their local administration, be, and the same are hereby, ratified and confirmed, and declared to be valid, any law to the contrary notwithstanding, subject, however, to amendment or repeal hereafter by such territorial assemblies. But nothing herein shall have the effect to create any private right, except that of holding and executing municipal offices, or to divest any such right, or to make valid or invalid any contract or obligation heretofore made by or on behalf of any such town, city, or other municipal corporation or to authorize any such corporation to incur hereafter any debt or obligation other than such as shall be necessary to the administration of its internal affairs." [*Act of congress approved June 8, 1878.*]

SEC. 115. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to abridge the power of congress to annul any law passed by a territorial legislature, or to modify any existing law of congress requiring in any case that the laws of any territory shall be submitted to congress. [*Section 6 of an act of congress approved July 30, 1886.*]

SEC. 116. All acts and parts of acts hereafter passed by any territorial legislature in conflict with the provisions of this act shall be null and void. [*Section 7 of an act of congress approved July 30, 1886.*]

SEC. 117. No lands granted to any railroad corporation by any act of congress shall be exempt from taxation by states, territories and municipal corporations on account of the lien of the United States upon the same for the costs of surveying, selecting and conveying the same, or because no patent has been issued therefor; but this provision shall not apply to lands unsurveyed: *provided*, that any such land sold for taxes shall be taken by the purchaser subject to the lien for costs of surveying, selecting and conveying, to be paid in such manner by the purchaser as the secretary of the interior may by rule provide, and to all liens of the United States, all mortgages of the United States, and all rights of the United States, in respect of such lands; *provided further*, that this act shall apply only to lands situated opposite to and co-terminus with completed portions of said roads, and in organized counties; *provided further*, that at any sale of lands under the provisions of this act, the United States may become a preferred purchaser, and in such case the lands sold shall be restored to the public domain and disposed of as provided by the laws relating thereto. [*Section 1 of an act of congress approved July 10, 1886.*]

SEC. 118. If any railroad corporation required by law to pay the costs of surveying, selecting, or conveying any lands granted to such company or for its use and benefit by act of congress shall for thirty days neglect or refuse to pay any such costs after demand for payment thereof by the secretary of the interior, he shall notify the attorney general, who shall at once commence proceedings to collect the same. But when any sum shall be collected of such railroad company as costs of surveying, selecting, and conveying any tract of land which shall have been purchased under the provisions of section one hereof, the secretary of the interior shall out of such collections reimburse said purchaser, his heirs or assigns, the amount of money paid by him as the costs of such surveying, selecting and conveying. [*Section 2 of an act of congress approved July 10, 1886.*]

SEC. 119. This act shall not affect the right of the government to declare or enforce a forfeiture of any lands so granted; but all the rights of the United States to said lands or to any interest therein shall be and remain as if this act had not passed, except as to the lien mentioned in the first section hereof. [*Section 3 of an act of congress approved July 10, 1886.*]

SEC. 120. Section twenty-one of chapter two hundred and sixteen, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, is hereby so amended as that the costs of surveying, selecting and conveying therein required to be paid shall become due and payable at and on demand therefor made by the secretary of the interior as provided in section two of this act, and nothing in this act shall be construed or taken in anywise to affect or impair the right of congress at any time hereafter further to alter, amend, or repeal the said act, as in the opinion of congress, justice or the public welfare may require, or to impair or waive any right or remedy in the premises now existing in favor of the United States. This act shall be subject to alteration, amendment or repeal. [*Section 4 of an act of congress approved July 10, 1886.*]

SEC. 121. No corporation or association for religious or charitable purposes shall acquire or hold real estate in any territory, during the existence of the territorial government, of a greater value than fifty thousand dollars; and all real estate acquired or held by such corporation or association contrary hereto shall be forfeited and escheat to the United States; but existing vested rights in real estate shall not be impaired by the provisions of this section. [*Section 1890, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 122. All religious societies, sects and congregations shall have the right to have and to hold through trustees appointed by any court exercising probate powers in a territory, only on the nomination of the authorities of such society, sect or congregation, so much real property for the erection or use of houses of worship, and for such parsonages and burial grounds as shall be necessary for the convenience and use of the several congregations of such religious society, sect or congregation. [*Section 26 of an act of congress approved March 3, 1887.*]

SEC. 123. All general laws heretofore enacted by the legislative assembly of the territory of Dakota, providing for the incorporation of insurance companies are hereby legalized and made valid, and are declared to have the same force and effect as if the said legislative assembly had had full power and authority to enact the same; and all insurance companies incorporated under said laws and in accordance therewith are hereby declared to have been legally incorporated. [*Act of congress approved June 30, 1886.*]

MILITIA.

Section.
Secretary of war may issue arms.......................... 124
Amendment.. 125
Amendment.. 126
Secretary of war may issue cartridges.................... 127
Territory to have credit on ordnance account............. 128

SEC. 124. The secretary of war is hereby authorized to cause to be issued to the territories, and the states bordering thereon, such arms as he may deem necessary for their protection, not to exceed one thousand to said states each; *provided*, that such issues shall only be from arms owned by the government, which have been superseded and no longer issued to the army; *provided, however*, that said arms shall be issued only in the following manner and upon the following conditions, namely: Upon the requisition of the governors of said states or territories, showing the absolute necessity of arms for the protection of the citizens and their property against Indian raids into said states or territories; also that militia companies are regularly organized and under control of the governors of said states or territories, to whom said arms are to be issued; and that said governor or governors shall give a good and sufficient bond for the return of said arms or the payment of the same at such time as the secretary of war may designate. [*Resolution of congress approved July 3, 1876.*]

SEC. 125. The joint resolution approved July third, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, authorizing the secretary of war to issue arms to the territories and the states bordering thereon, be and the same is hereby amended by inserting after the words "each of said territories," the words "and ammunition for the same, not to exceed fifty ball cartridges for each arm." [*Resolution of congress approved March 3, 1877.*]

SEC. 126. A joint resolution approved July third, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war to issue arms," be amended as follows: By inserting in the fifth line, after the word "states," and before the word "each," the words "and territories," and by striking out affer the word "each," in said fifth line, and before the word "provided," in sixth line, the words, "and not more than five hundred to each of said territories," *provided*, that the quota to the states now authorized by law shall not hereby be diminished. [*Act of congress approved May 16, 1878.*]

SEC. 127. The secretary of war is hereby authorized to cause to be issued to each of the territories of the United States (in addition to arms and ammunition, the issue of which has been heretofore provided for), such arms, not to exceed one thousand in number, as he may deem necessary, and ammunition for the same, not to exceed fifty ball cartridges for each arm; *provided* that such issue shall be only from arms owned by the government of the United States which have been superseded and no longer issued to the army; *and provided, further*, that said arms shall be issued only in the following manner and upon the following conditions, namely: Upon the requisition of the governors of said territories, showing the absolute necessity for arms the protection of citizens and their property against hostile Indians within, or of Indian raids into such territories; *and provided, further,* that the said governor or governors of said territories to whom the said arms may be issued, shall give good and sufficient bond or bonds for the return of said arms, or payment therefor, at such time as the secretary of war may designate, as now provided for by law. [*Resolution of congress approved June 7, 1878.*]

SEC. 128. The secretary of war be, and he is hereby directed to cause the territory of Dakota to be credited on its ordnance account with the sum of twenty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, upon the delivery to the United States, at such place as the secretary of war may direct, of all such arms and other ordnance stores remaining in the custody of said territory, of the issues thereof under said act. [*Act of congress approved Feb. 28, 1887.*]

MARRIAGE, CRIMES AGAINST THE MARRIAGE RELATION, ETC.

Section.
Duty of persons solemnizing marriage—Penalty for violation of law 129
Act, how construed 130
Adultery—Penalty 131
Incest—Penalty 132
Fornication—Penalty 133

SEC. 129. Every ceremony of marriage, or in the nature of a marriage ceremony, of any kind, in any of the territories of the United States, whether either or both or more of the parties to such ceremony be lawfully competent to be the subjects of such marriage or ceremony or not, shall be certified by a certificate stating the fact and nature of such ceremony, the full names of each of the parties concerned, and the full name of every officer, priest and person, by whatever style or designation called or known, in any way taking part in the performance of such ceremony, which certificate shall be drawn up and signed by the parties to such ceremony and by every officer, priest and person taking part in the performance of such ceremony, and shall be by the officer, priest or other person solemnizing such marriage or ceremony filed in the office of the probate court, or, if there be none, in the office of court having probate powers in the county or district in which said ceremony shall take place, for record, and shall be immediately recorded, and be at all times subject to inspection as other public records. Such certificate, or the record thereof, or a duly certified copy of such record, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts required by this act to be stated therein, in any proceeding, civil or criminal, in which the matter shall be drawn in question. Any person who shall wilfully violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not longer than two years, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court. [*Section 9 of an act of congress approved March 3, 1887.*]

SEC. 130. Nothing in this act shall be held to prevent the proof of marriages, whether lawful or unlawful, by any evidence now legally admissible for that purpose. [*Section 10 of an act of congress approved March 3, 1887.*]

SEC. 131. Whoever commits adultery shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding three years; and when the act is committed between a married woman and a man who is unmarried, both parties to such act shall be deemed guilty of adultery; and when such act is committed between a married man and a woman who is unmarried, the man shall be deemed guilty of adultery. [*Act of congress approved March 3, 1887.*]

SEC. 132. If any person related to another person within and not including the fourth degree of consanguinity computed according to the rules of the civil law, shall marry or cohabit with, or have sexual intercourse with such other so related person knowing her or him to be within said degree of relationship, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of incest, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three years and not more than fifteen years. [*Section 4 of an act of congress approved March 3, 1887.*]

SEC. 133. If an unmarried man or woman commit fornication, each of them shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. [*Section 5 of an act of congress approved March 3, 1887.*]

UNITED STATES PRISONS.

Section.
Penitentiaries under control of United States marshal.... 134
Rules for government of penitentiaries.................. 135
Compensation of marshal, etc.......................... 136
Imprisonment in penitentiaries......................... 137
Legislature may make provision for care and custody of convicts.. 138

Sec. 134. Any penitentiary which has been, or may hereafter be, erected by the United States in an organized territory, shall, when the same is ready for the reception of convicts, be placed under the care and control of the marshal of the United States, for the territory or district in which such penitentiary is situated, except as otherwise provided in the case of the penitentiaries in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado. [*Section 1882, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

Sec. 135. The attorney general of the United States shall prescribe all needful rules and regulations for the government of such penitentiary, and the marshal having charge thereof shall cause them to be duly and faithfully executed and obeyed, and the reasonable compensation of the marshal and his deputies for their services under such regulations shall be fixed by the attorney general. [*Section 1893, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

Sec. 136. The compensation, as well as the expense incident to the subsistence and employment of offenders against the laws of the United States, who have been, or may hereafter be, sentenced to imprisonment in such penitentiary, shall be chargeable on and payable out of, the fund for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offenses committed against the United States; but nothing herein shall be construed to increase the maximum compensation now allowed by law to those officers. [*Section 1894, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

Sec. 137. Any person convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction in a territory for a violation of the laws thereof, and sentenced to imprisonment may, at the cost of such territory, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by such rules and regulations, be received, subsisted, and employed in such penitentiary during the term of his imprisonment, in the same manner as if he had been convicted of an offense against the laws of the United States. [*Section 1895, R. S. U. S. 1874.*]

SEC. 138. The legislative assemblies of the several territories of the United States may make such provision for the care and custody of such persons as may be convicted of crime under the laws of such territory as they shall deem proper, and for that purpose may authorize and contract for the care and custody of such convicts in any other territory or state, and provide that such person or persons may be sentenced to confinement accordingly, in such other territory or state, and all existing legislative enactments of any of the territories for that purpose are hereby legalized; *provided*, that the expense of keeping such prisoners shall be borne by the respective territories, and no part thereof shall be borne by the United States. [*Part of an act of congress approved June 16, 1880.*]

EARLY HISTORY.

THE FIRST MOVEMENT FOR STATEHOOD.

The first movement for statehood for Dakota was begun in 1857, three years prior to the organization of Dakota Territory. The movement was set on foot by a number of residents of Minnesota territory who organized a corporation under an act of the legislature of the territory of Minnesota passed May 23, 1857, and entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the Dakota Land Company." The incorporators were W. H. Nobles, J. R. Brown, A. G. Fuller, S. A. Medary, Samuel F. Brown, James W. Lynd, N. R. Brown, F. J. DeWitt and F. Freisdenrich. The corporation was vested with full powers for the purchase and entry of land and the doing of anything that was necessary to establish towns and cities anywhere in the territory of the future state.

When Wisconsin was admitted in 1848, the inhabitants of all the territory west of the St. Croix were left without a territorial organization. They called a convention, perfected an organization and elected Gen. H. H. Sibley as delegate to congress. The next year congress recognized the action of the convention, admitted General Sibley as a delegate and passed an act organizing the territory of Minnesota. So when Minnesota was ready for admission in 1857 and when it was morally certain that she would be admitted the following year (as she was), the Dakota Land company was incorporated, as above, for the purpose of manipulating the politics of the new territory of Dakota, electing a delegate to congress and to locate the capital, university, penitentiary and other public buildings at towns owned and controlled by the company. Accordingly sites of cities were selected at Sioux Falls City, Medary, Flandreau and other places, and Sioux Falls was made the capital of the prospective territory, and a capitol building was erected. A hotel was built and a newspaper established, with Sam Albright as editor, called the Dakota Democrat, afterwards the Northwestern Independent. A. G. Fuller was elected delegate to congress, but was never admitted to his seat, and the movement failed to secure a territorial organization for Dakota until March 2, 1861, when the republicans came into power. After the election of Fuller the people of the territory organized a territorial government, electing Henry Masters governor, chose a legislature which assembled at Sioux Falls, and passed laws, which were duly printed and approved by the Governor and demanded admission to the union, but congress took no action, and the Sioux outbreak following in 1862 the settlements of the Dakota company were destroyed and practically abandoned for the time.

NOTE.

The facts relating to the early history of Dakota, printed on pages 66-7, were gleaned from the written accounts of that well known pioneer and able lawyer, Judge Chas. E. Flandreau, of St. Paul. Notwithstanding the eminent authority cited, some of the facts set up are controverted by one whose knowledge of early Dakota history entitles his testimony to even more weight than that of Judge Flandreau; namely, W. W. Brookings, of Yankton. Mr. Brookings says the first movement for the settlement of what is now Sioux Falls was started in the fall of 1856 by a party from Dubuque, Iowa, under the name of the Western Town Company, and that the representatives of this company were on the ground when the Dakota Land Company people arrived in 1857. He says: "On the 25th day of August, 1857, a party of nine persons came to Sioux Falls in the interest of the Dubuque party, among whom were Dr. J. L. Phillips, W. W. Brookings and John McClellan, who afterwards became permanent settlers. A month later the St. Paul party sent out seven men, and during the winter of 1857-8 eighteen persons wintered at the falls. In the spring following enough came in to make the number sixty or seventy. Two women came in the summer of 1859—Mrs. Goodwin and Mrs. White, the latter having a daughter some three years old, the first white child ever in Sioux Falls." Mr. Brookings also denies that any movement was made towards statehood at this time, and that the squatter government never sought admission, but desired only recognition as a territory, which they were unable to get because the lower house of congress was republican and wanted a clause in the organic act prohibiting the taking of slaves into the territory, which provision was objectionable to a democratic senate. So that no bill passed for the organization of Dakota until the southern members left congress, which gave the republicans a majority in the senate in 1861.

THE
Legislature and Territorial Officers
FROM THE
Organization of Dakota Territory, 1861.

THE LEGISLATURE.

FIRST SESSION—1862.

The first legislature for Dakota met at Yankton, March 17, 1862, and the two houses were called to order by John Hutchinson, secretary of the territory.

COUNCIL.

H. D. Betts,
J. W. Boyle,
D. T. Bramble,
W. W. Bookings,
A. Cole,
Jacob Deuel,
J. S. Gregory,
Enos Stutsman,
John H. Shober.

HOUSE.

Moses K. Armstrong,
Lyman Burgess,
Jacob A. Jacobson,
John C. McBride,
Christopher Maloney,
A. W. Puett,
John Stanage,
John L. Tiernon,
Hugh S. Donaldson.
Reuben Wallace,
George P. Waldron,
B. E. Wood,
George M. Pinney,

The following organization was made:

COUNCIL.

John H. Shober, president.
James Tufts, secretary.
E. M. Bond, assistant secretary.
W. R. Goodfellow, engrossing and enrolling clerk.
Rev. S. W. Ingham, chaplain.
Charles F. Picotte, sergeant-at-arms.
E. B. Wixon, messenger.
W. W. Warford, fireman.

HOUSE.

George M. Pinney, speaker.
J. R. Hanson, chief clerk.
James M. Allen, assistant clerk.
Daniel Gifford, enrolling clerk.
B. M. Smith, engrossing clerk.
M. D. Metcalf, chaplain.
James Somers, sergeant-at-arms.
A. B. Smith, messenger.
Ole Anderson, fireman.

SECOND SESSION—1862-3.

The second legislature for Dakota met at Yankton, December 1, 1862.

COUNCIL.

Enos Stutsman, President.

W. W. Brookings,
Austin Cole,
John W. Boyle.
Jacob Deuel,
D. T. Bramble,
James McFetridge,
J. H. Shober,
J. Shaw Gregory,
H. D. Betts.

HOUSE.

*A. J. Harlan, Speaker.

M. K. Armstrong,
L. Bothun,
J. Y. Buckman,
H. S. Donaldson,
M. H. Somers,
Edward Gifford,
Jacob A. Jacobson,
R. M. Johnson
G. P. Waldron.
Knud Larson,
F. D. Pease,
A. W. Puett,
N. J. Wallace,

*Resigned December 16, 1862, when M. K. Armstrong was chosen.

THIRD SESSION—1863-4.

COUNCIL.

Enos Stutsman, President.

J. M. Stone,
G. W. Kingsbury,
J. O. Taylor,
M. M. Rich,
John Mathers,
Lasse Bothun,
Hugh Compton,
Franklin Taylor,
D. P. Bradford,
J. Shaw Gregory,
John J. Thompson.

HOUSE.

A. W. Puett, Speaker.

L. Burghss,
Ole Bottolfson,
E. M. Bond,
Wm. Shriner,
O. L. Pratt,
John Lawrence,
Henry Brooks,
L. A. Litchfield,
W. W. Brookings,
Knud Larson,
Washington Reid,
P. H. Risling,
E. W. Wall,
Jesse Wherry,
Peter Keegan,
N. G. Curtis,
Asa Mattison,
B. A. Hill,
Duncan Ross,
Albert Gore.

FOURTH SESSION—1864-5.

COUNCIL.

Enos Stuttsman, President.

J. M. Stone,
Geo. W. Kingsbury,
J. O. Taylor,
M. M. Rich,
John Mathers,
Lasse Bothun,
Hugh Compton,
Franklin Taylor,
D. P. Bradford,
J. Shaw Gregory,
John J. Thompson.

HOUSE.

W. W. Brookings, Speaker.

H. Burgess,
J. P. Burgman,
A. Christy,
B. W. Collar,
Felicia Fallas,
J. R. Hanson,
Peter Keegan,
Geo. W. Kellogg,
Peter Lemonges,
John Lawrence,
M. M. Mattheinsen,
Helge Matthews,
Francis McCarthy,
John W. Owens,
G. W. Pratt,
Washington Reid,
John Rouse,
William Shriner,
George Stickney,
John W. Turner,
E. W. W. Wall,

FIFTH SESSION—1865-6.

COUNCIL.

Geo. Stickney, President.

Moses K. Armstrong,
Austin Cole,
Geo. W. Kingsbury,
Chas. LaBreeche,
Nathaniel Ross,
Enos Stutsman,
O. F. Stevens,
John J. Thompson,
John W. Turner,
A. L. Van Osdel,
Knud Weeks.

HOUSE.

G. B. Bigelow, Speaker.

Thomas C. Watson,
R. C. Collins,
William Walter,
Michael Curry,
Michael Ryan,
James Whitehorn,
H. J. Austin,
Amos Hampton,
Franklin Taylor,
James McHenry,
Joseph Ellis,
A. M. English,
Jacob Brauch,
H. C. Ash,
S. C. Fargo,
W. W. Brookings,
Jonathan Brown,
J. A. Lewis.
Chas. H. McCarthy,
William Stevens,
Edward Lent,
George W. Kellogg,
Charles Cooper.

SIXTH SESSION—1866-7.

COUNCIL.

Moses K. Armstrong, President.

Austin Cole,
A. G. Fuller,
G. W. Kingsbury,
Charles LaBreeche,
J. A. Lewis,
D. M. Mills,
Nathaniel Ross,
O. F. Stevens,
John J. Thompson,
John W. Turner,
A. L. Van Osdel,
Knud Weeks.

HOUSE.

J. B. S. Todd, Speaker,

H. C. Ash,
H. J. Austin,
D. T. Bramble,
W. N. Collamer,
Michael Curry,
Hugh Fraley,
Thomas Frick,
I. T. Gore,
William Gray,
Hans Gunderson,
M. U. Hoyt,
Daniel Hodgen,
Amos Hanson,
R. M. Johnson,
Geo. W. Kellogg,
Vincent LaBelle,
Chas. H. McCarthy,
N. C. Stevens,
William Stevens,
John Trumbo,
Franklin Taylor,
Eli B. Wixon,
Kirwin Wilson.

SEVENTH SESSION—1867-8.

COUNCIL.

Horace J. Austin, President.

W. W. Brookings,
W. W. Benedict,
Aaron Carpenter.
R. J. Thomas,
Hugh Fraley,
R. R. Green,
A. H. Hampton,
G. W. Kellogg,
J. A. Lewis,
Charles H. McIntyre,
D. M. Mills,
C. F. Rossteuscher.

HOUSE.

Enos Stutsman, Speaker.

William Blair,
William Brady,
F. Bronson,
Jacob Brauch,
Jonathan Brown,
Caleb Cummings,
Michael Curry,
F. J. DeWitt,
Martin V. Farris,
Felicia Fallas,
I. T. Gore,
Hans Gunderson,
A. Hanson,
M. U. Hoyt,
John L. Jolley,
James Keegan,
G. C. Moody,
T. Nelson,
Michael Ryan,
Calvin G. Shaw,
John J. Thompson,
J. D. Tucker,
Thomas C. Watson.

EIGHTH SESSION—1868-9.

COUNCIL.

N. J. Wallace, President.

Horace J. Austin,
W. W. Benedict,
W. W. Brookings,
Aaron Carpenter,
Hugh Fraley,
R. R. Green,
A. H. Hampton,
G. W. Kellogg,
J. A. Lewis,
Chas. H. McIntire,
C. F. Rossteuscher,
B. E. Wood.

HOUSE.

G. C. Moody, Speaker.

Alfred Abbott,
Charles D. Bradley,
G. P. Bennett,
Calvin M. Brooks,
Jacob Brauch,
John Clementson,
N. G. Curtis,
J. M. Eves,
J. Shaw Gregory,
J. T. Hewlett,
O. T. Haggin,
John L. Jolley,
A. W. Jameson,
Hiram Keith,
James Keegan,
Lewis Larson,
Knud Larson,
Joseph LaRoche,
Joseph Moulin,
Charles Ricker,
Enos Stutsman,
M. H. Somers,
R. T. Vinson.

NINTH SESSION—1870-1.

COUNCIL.

Emory Morris, President.

M. K. Armstrong,
Jacob Brauch,
Wm. W. Cuppett,
Hugh Fraley,
Silas W. Kidder,
Nelson Miner,
Chas. H. McIntire,
J. C. Kennedy,
W. T. McKay,
James M. Stone,
John W. Turner.

HOUSE.

George H. Hand, Speaker.

Charles Allen,
V. R. L. Barnes,
F. J. Cross,
C. P. Dow,
A. P. Hammond,
John Hancock,
Wm. Holbrough,
O. B. Iverson,
H. A. Jerauld,
James Keegan,
Joseph La Roche,
Nelson Learned,
A. J. Mills,
E. Miner,
Noah Wherry.
Rudolph Mostow,
Sterling L. Parker,
Amos F. Shaw,
Philip Sherman,
John C. Sinclair,
Ole Sampson,
E. W. Wall,

TENTH SESSION—1872-3.

COUNCIL.

Alex Hughes, President.

D. T. Bramble,
E. B. Crew,
H. P. Cooley,
J. Flick,
John Lawrence,
Nelson Miner,
Joseph Mason,
J. Gehan,
Chas. H. McIntire,
O. F. Stevens,
Enos Stutsman,
Henry Smith.

HOUSE.

A. J. Mills, Speaker.

Samuel Ashmore,
Ole Bottolfson,
John Becker,
Jacob Brauch,
Newton Clark,
N. B. Campbell,
Michael Glynn,
William Hamilton,
James Hyde,
Cyrus Knapp,
T. A. Kingsbury,
Judson La Moure,
E. A. Williams,
Ephriam Miner,
George Norbeck,
Joseph Roberts,
A. B. Wheelock.
O. C. Peterson,
Jens Peterson,
Silas Rohr,
Martin Trigstadt,
J. W. Turner,
John Thompson,
B. E. Wood,
W. P. Lyman,

ELEVENTH SESSION—1874-5.

COUNCIL.

John L. Jolley, President.

H. J. Austin,
Jacob Brauch,
Philip Chandler,
Benton Fraley,
G. W. Harlan,
John Lawrence,
A. McHench,
M. Pace,
M. W. Sheafe,
O. F. Stevens,
Clark S. West,
E. A. Williams.

HOUSE.

G. C. Moody, Speaker.

H. O. Anderson,
George Bosworth,
Hector Bruce,
Joseph L. Berry,
L. Bothun,
Michael Curry,
Desire Chausse,
J. M. Cleland,
Ira Ellis,
Patrick Hand,
John H. Hass,
Knud Larson,
Joseph Zitka,
Herman N. Luce,
W. T. McKay,
Henry Reifsnyder,
Amos F. Shaw,
C. H. Stearns,
L. Sampson,
S. Sevenson,
A. L. Van Osdel,
M. M. Williams,
Scott Wright,
James M. Wohl,
O. B. Larson.

TWELFTH SESSION—1877.

COUNCIL.

W. A. Burleigh, President.

Henry S. Back,
Mark W. Bailey,
Wm. Duncan,
Hans Gunderson,
Judson LaMoure,
Nelson Miner,
A. J. Mills,
Robert Wilson.
R. F. Pettigrew,
J. A. Potter,
C. B. Valentine,
J. A. Wallace.

HOUSE.

D. C. Hagle, Speaker,

J. M. Adams,
A. L. Boe,
H. A. Burke,
*J. Q. Burbank,
W. H. H. Beadle,
T. S. Clarkson,
G. S. S. Coddington,
W. F. Dunham,
John Falde,
A. G. Hopkins,
Martin O. Hexom,
Edmund Hackett,
D. M. Inman,
Erick Iverson,
Chas. Maywold.
F. M. Ziebach,
Hans Myron,
John Sellberg,
Decatur Stewart,
Asa Sargent,
John Tucker,
Franklin Taylor,
John Thompson,
C. H. Van Tassel.
S. Soderstrom,

*Awarded the seat of D. M. Kelleher on the twenty-ninth day of the session.

THIRTEENTH SESSION—1879.

COUNCIL.

George H. Walsh, President.

William M. Cuppett,
M. H. Day,
Ira Ellis,
Newton Edmunds,
W. L. Kuykendall,
Nelson Miner,
Robt. Macnider,
R. F. Pettigrew,
S. G. Roberts,
Silas Rohr,
C. B. Valentine,
H. B. Wynn.

HOUSE.

John R. Jackson, Speaker.

Alfred Brown,
J. Q. Burbank,
Philetus N. Cross,
Daniel W. Flick,
Albert B. Fockler,
John R. Gamble,
Ansley Gray,
Hans Gunderson,
Peter J. Hoyer,
Ole A. Helvig,
O. I. Hoseboe,
Andrew Hoyt,
Sever A. Johnson,
John O. Langness,
Adolph Mankech,
John M. Peterson,
Nathanel C. Whitfield.
Michael Shely.
Andrew Simonson,
James H. Stephens,
Decatur Stewart,
Martin N. Trygstadt,
Eli C. Walton,
Joel F. Webber,
Canute Weeks,

FOURTEENTH SESSION—1881.

COUNCIL.

George H. Walsh, President.

M. H. Day,
Ira W. Fisher,
John R. Gamble,
John L. Jolley,
J. A. J. Martin,
J. O. B. Scoby,
Amos F. Shaw,
John F. Wallace,
John Walsh,
George W. Wiggin,
John R. Wilson.

HOUSE.

J. A. Harding, Speaker.

James Baynes,
F. J. Cross,
G. H. Dickey,
L. B. French,
Charles B. Kennedy,
Paul Landmann,
J. H. Miller,
Knud Nomland,
Vale P. Thielman,
Albion Thorne,
Porter Warner,
S. A. Boyles,
W. H. Donaldson,
Erick Ellefson,
John D. Hale,
D. M. Inman,
Judson LaMoure,
Sheridan McBratney,
Isaac Moore,
Silas Rohr,
David Thompson,
A. L. VanOsdel,
E. P. Wells.

FIFTEENTH SESSION—1883.

COUNCIL.

J. O. B. SCOBY, President.

F. N. Burdick,
John R. Jackson,
F. M. Ziebach,
F. J. Washabaugh,
S. G. Roberts,
H. J. Jerauld,
Wm. P. Dewey,
E. H. McIntosh,
George H. Walsh,
Johnson Nickeus,
Elias McCauley.

HOUSE.

Erastus A. Williams, Speaker.

Ira Ellis,
N. C. Tychsen,
John Thompson,
W. B. Robinson,
R. C. McAllister,
Frank P. Phillips,
Geo. W. Sterling,
W. A. Rinehart,
E. M. Bowman,
G. P. Harvey,
D. M. Inman,
H. VanWoert,
J. B. Wynn,
B. R. Wagner,
John C. Pyatt,
George Rice,
Wm. H. Lamb,
J. W. Nowlin,
A. A. Choteau,
O. M. Towner,
B. W. Benson,
L. J. Allred,
N. E. Nelson.

SIXTEENTH SESSION—1885.

COUNCIL.

J. H. Westover, President.

A. C. Huetson
Wm. Duncan,
John R. Gamble,
A. Sheridan Jones,
B. R. Wagner,
A. M. Bowdle,
R. F. Pettigrew,
Geo. R. Farmer,
H. H. Natwick,
C. H. Cameron,
J. P. Day,
A. B. Smedley,
V. P. Kennedy,
F. J. Washabaugh,
S. P. Wells,
Charles Richardson,
Johnson Nickeus,
C. D. Austin,
D. H. Twomey,
Geo. H. Walsh,
John Flittie,
Judson LaMoure,
P. J. McLaughlin.

HOUSE.

George Rice, Speaker.

Ole Helvig,
John Larson,
John Hobart,
J. C. Southwick,
W. F. Steele,
Henry W. Coe.

Eli Dawson,
Hans Myron,
A. L. Van Osdel,
Hugh Langan,
J. P. Ward,
J. H. Swanton,
A. J. Parshall,
Mark Ward,
C. E. Huston,
H. M. Clark,
P. L. [illegible]nkel,
J. M. [illegible]yard,
H. W. Smith,
W. H. Riddell,
V. V. Barnes,
J. A. Pickler,
John T. Blakemore,
George W. Pierce,
M. L. Miller,
George H. Johnson,
M. T. DeWoody,
Eugene Huntington,
F. A. Eldredge,
A. L. Sprague,
E. W. Martin,
H. M. Gregg,
A. McCall,
E. A. Williams.
Julius Stevens,
S. E. Stebbins,
P. J. McCumber,
Harry S. Oliver,
T. M. Pugh,
E. T. Hutchinson,
W. N. Roach,
C. W. Morgan,
J. W. Scott,
Donald Stewart,
Henry Stong,
H. H. Ruger,
Patrick McHugh.

SEVENTEENTH SESSION—1887.

COUNCIL.

G. A. Mathews, President.

Roger Allin,
Wm. T. Collins,
John Cain,
Willis E. Dodge,
E. W. Foster,
Melvin Grigsby,
Alexander Hughes,
T. M. Martin,
P. J. McCumber,
Chas. H. Sheldon.
E. G. Smith,
Joel S. Weiser,
T. O. Bogart,
A. W. Campbell,
P. C. Donovan,
E. C. Ericson,
Hector Galloway.
G. A. Harstad,
John D. Lawler,
Corwin D. Mead,
E. T. Sheldon,
F. J. Washabaugh,
S. Pitts Wells.

HOUSE.

George G. Crose, Speaker.

Fred H. Adams,
John Bidlake,
J. W. Burnham,
David S. Dodds,
Thos. M. Elliott,
D. W. Ensign,
J. H. Fletcher,
Francis Greene,
A. A. Harkins,
C. B. Hubbard.
J. G. Jones,
James M. Moore,
T. F. Mentzer,
Claron I. Miltimore,
John D. Patton,
D. F. Royer,
Jacob Schnaidt,
F. M. Shook,
Donald Stewart,
E. W. Terrill,
J. V. White,
Wilson Wise,
L. O. Wyman,
Frank R. Aikens,
Wm. N. Berry,
A. M. Cook,
M. H. Cooper,
John R. Dutch,
John A. Ely,
Wm. H. Fellows,
Jacob T. Gilbert,
Wm. Glendenning,
W. J. Hawk,
John Hobart,
R. McDonell,
Frank A. Morris,
H. J. Mallory,
J. H. Patten,
A. J. Pruitt,
W. R. Ruggles,
D. W. Sprague,
Alex H. Steward,
B. H. Sullivan,
Chas. B. Williams,
James, P. Ward,
E. A. Williams,
John Wolzmuth.

DAKOTA GOVERNORS—1861 TO 1888.

William Jayne, 1861 to 1863.
Newton Edmunds, 1863 to 1866.
A. J. Faulk, 1866 to 1869.
John A. Burbank, 1869 to 1874.
John L. Pennington, 1874 to 1878.
*Wm. A. Howard, 1878 to 1880.
N. G. Ordway, 1880 to 1884.
Gilbert A. Pierce, 1884 to 1887.
Louis K. Church, 1887——

*Died in office, April 10, 1880.

DAKOTA SECRETARIES—1861 TO 1888.

John Hutchinson, 1861 to 1865.
S. L. Spink, 1865 to 1869.
T. M. Wilkins, 1869 to 1870.
G. A. Batchelder, 1870 to 1872.
*E. S. McCook, 1872 to 1873.
Oscar Whitney, 1873 to 1874.
Geo. H. Hand, 1874 to 1883.
J. M. Teller, 1883 to 1886.
Michael L. McCormack, 1886—

*Assassinated in office September, 1873, by Peter P. Wintermute.

DAKOTA CHIEF JUSTICES—1861 TO 1888.

Philemon Bliss, 1861 to 1864.
Ara Bartlett, 1865 to 1869.
George W. French, 1869 to 1873.
Peter C. Shannon, 1873 to 1881.
A. J. Edgerton, 1881 to 1885.
Bartlett Tripp, 1885——

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES—1861 TO 1888.

S. P. Williston, 1861 to 1865.
J. S. Williams, 1861 to 1864.
Ara Bartlett, 1864 to 1865.
W. E. Gleason, 1865 to 1866.
J. P. Kidder, 1865 to 1875.
J. W. Boyle, 1864 to 1869.
W. W. Brookings, 1869 to 1873.
A. H. Barnes, 1873 to 1881.
G. G. Bennett, 1875 to 1879.
G. C. Moody, 1878 to 1883.
*J. P. Kidder, 1878 to 1883.
C. S. Palmer, 1883 to 1887.
S. A. Hudson, 1881 to 1885.
†Wm. E. Church, 1883 to 1886.
†L. K. Church, 1885 to 1887.
‡Seward Smith, 1884.
W. H. Francis, 1884 to 1888.
John E. Carland, 1887.
William B. McConnell, 1885.
Charles M. Thomas, 1886.
James Spencer, 1887.
Roderick Rose, 1888.
Charles F. Templeton, 1888.
Louis W. Crofoot, 1888.

†Resigned.
‡Suspended.
*Died in office.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS—1861 TO 1888.

Wm. E. Gleason, 1861 to 1864.
George H. Hand, 1866 to 1869.
*Warren Coles, 1869 to 1873.
*William Pound, 1873 to 1877.
Hugh J. Campbell, 1877 to 1885.
John E. Carland, 1885 to 1888.
William E. Purcell, 1888——

*Died in office.

SURVEYORS GENERAL—1861 TO 1888.

Geo. D. Hill, 1861 to 1865.
Wm. Tripp, 1865 to 1869.
W. H. H. Beadle, 1869 to 1873.
Wm. P. Dewy, 1873 to 1877.
Henry Espersen, 1877 to 1881.
Cortez Fessenden, 1881 to 1885.
Maris Taylor, 1885——

UNITED STATES MARSHALS—1861 TO 1888.

William F. Shaffer, 1861.
George M. Pinney, 1861.
L. H. Litchfield, 1865.
J. H. Burdick, 1872.
John B. Raymond, 1877.
Harrison Allen, 1881.
Daniel W. Maratta, 1885——

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS—1861 TO 1888.

In 1861 J. B. S. Todd, democrat, the first candidate for delegate to congress, was elected over A. J. Bell and H. O. Booge, republicans—Todd receiving 397 votes; Bell, 78; Booge, 110. In 1862 Governor Jayne and J. B. S. Todd were opposing candidates—Jayne receiving 237 votes and Todd 221. Todd contested Jayne's seat and was successful. The succeeding delegates in congress were as follows: W. A. Burleigh, in 1864, defeating his opponent, Todd, for a third term. In 1866 Burleigh was again successful, despite the opposition of W. W. Brookings, also a republican. In 1868 there was a lively campaign, Burleigh being a candidate on an independent ticket for a third term, opposed by L. L. Spink, republican, J. P. Kidder and J. W. Tohey, independents, and J. B. S. Todd, democrat. Spink, the republican nominee, was successful, and in

1870 was again a candidate, as was also Dr. Burleigh, against M. K. Armstrong, democrat. The latter was successful, however, and in 1872 was re-elected after a bitter campaign, in which Judge G. C. Moody and Judge Brookings were the opposing candidates. In 1874 J. P. Kidder was the republican nominee, opposed by Armstrong, who wanted a third term. Kidder was successful, and in 1876 was re-elected over his opponent, Spink, who in this campaign had been nominated by the democrats. In 1878, Judge G. G. Bennett, republican, was the sucessful candidate against Bartlett Tripp, the present chief justice of the territory; and in 1880 R. F. Pettigrew, republican, defeated Capt. M. L. McCormack, democrat. In 1882 John B. Raymond, republican, was elected over Judge Brookings, the democratic nominee, and in 1884 was a candidate for re-nomination, but after one of the hottest political conventions in the history of the territory, was defeated for re-nomination by O. S. Gifford, who served from 1884 to 1886, and who in that year was re-elected for two years more. In 1884 Judge Gifford was opposed by J. R. Wilson, democrat, of the Black Hills. Thus it will be seen that Judge Gifford was not the first to serve two terms—Todd, the first delegate, Burleigh, the second delegate, Armstrong, the fourth delegate, and Kidder, the fifth delegate, having each served two terms.

NUMBER OF VOTES CAST FOR DELEGATE—1861 TO 1888.

1861	585	1870	3,227	1880	28,474
1862	455	1872	3,728	1882	47,185
1864	607	1874	6,788	1884	86,937
1866	*743	1876	8,614	1886	104,802
1868	3,878	1878	17,653	1888	114,130

*This is only the vote of the Missouri slope. There is no record of the Red river valley vote for 1866.

POSTOFFICES IN DAKOTA

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

[CORRECTED TO NOVEMBER 1, 1888.]

[Offices in italic type are money order offices. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are international as well as domestic money order offices. *c. h.* indicates county seat.]

Town.	County.
Abbotsford	Benson
Aberdeen (*c. h.*)	Brown
Acton	Walsh
Ada	Jerauld
Addison	Cass
Adelia	Turner
Adler	Nelson
Adrin	La Moure
Afton	Hyde
Albee	Grant
Albion	Stutsman
Alcester	Union
Alderman	Barnes
Alexandria (*c. h.*)	Hanson
Alma	Cavalier
Alpena	Jerauld
Alpha	McPherson
Alsen	Clay
Altamont	Deuel
Alwilda	Sanborn
Amboy	Sanborn
Amenia	Cass
Ames	Hand
Amherst	Marshall
Andover	Day
Aneta	Nelson
Antelope	Stark
Antioch	Lincoln
Appleby	Codington
Applegate	Campbell
Appomattox	Potter
Ardoch	Walsh
Arena	McPherson
Argo	Brookings
Argusville	Cass
Arlington	Kingsbury
Armadale	Spink
Armour	Douglas
Armstrong	Emmons
Arrowood	Stutsman
Artesian City	Sanborn
Arthur	Cass
Arvilla	Grand Forks
Ashley (*c. h.*)	McIntosh
Ashtabula	Barnes
Ashton (*c. h.*)	Spink
Athol	Spink
Atwill	Stutsman
Auburn	Walsh
Augusta	Sully
Aurora	Brookings
Avon	Bon Homme
Ayr	Cass
Baconville	Nelson
Backoo	Pembina
Badus	Lake
Bailey	Hand
Bakerville	Custer
Bangor (*c. h.*)	Walworth
Bard	Hanson
Barlow	Foster
Barnes	Barnes
Barrie	Richland
Bartholdi	Charles Mix
Bartlett	Ramsey
Bartram	Kingsbury
Bates	Hand
Bath	Brown
Bathgate	Pembina
Bay Center	Pembina
Bean	Grand Forks
Bear Gulch	Lawrence
Beatrice	Beadle
Beaulieu	Pembima
Beaver	Miner
Belcourt	Rolette
Belfield	Stark
Belford	Aurora
Belleville	Grand Forks
Bellevyria	Steele
Bellmont	Traill
Bend	Lawrence
Benoit	Rolette
Beresford	Union
Berton	Miner
Beulah	Douglas
Big Bottom	Lawrence
Big Springs	Union
**Big Stone City*	Grant
Bijou Hills	Brule
Binghampton	Cass
Bismarck (*c. h.*)	Burleigh
Black Hawk	Lawrence
Blanchard	Traill
Blinsmon	Moody
Bloomingdale	Clay

Town.	County.
Bloomington	Charles Mix
Blueblanket	Walworth
Bluevale	Pennington
Bluff Centre	Clay
Blunt	Hughes
Bolton	Clay
Bollinger	Rolette
Bon Homme	Bon Homme
Bonilla	Beadle
Bonnersville	Ransom
Bottineau (*c. h.*)	Bottineau
Bowdle	Edmunds
Bowesmont	Pembina
Boydton	Rolette
Boz	Spink
Bradley	Clark
Bramhall	Hyde
Brampton	Sargent
Brandon	Minnehaha
Brandt	Deuel
Brant Lake	Lake
Brayton	Sully
Brenner	Eddy
Bridgewater	McCook
Bright	Spink
Brisbine	Sanborn
Bristol	Day
Britton (*c. h.*)	Marshall
Broadland	Beadle
Brookings (*c. h.*)	Brookings
Brownsville	Lawrence
Bruce	Brookings
Brule	Union
Bryant	Hamlin
Buchanan	Emmons
Bue	Nelson
Buffalo	Cass
Buffalo Centre	Buffalo
Buffalo Gap	Custer
Burbank	Clay
Burch	Marshall
Burdette (*c. h.*)	Hand
Burkmere	Faulk
Burlington (*c. h.*)	Ward
Burnside	Charles Mix
Bushnell	Brookings
Bussard	Hughes
Butler	Day
Butte	Butte
Buttzville	Ransom
Buxton	Traill
Byron	Cavalier
Cable	Grand Forks
Cashel	Walsh
Clement	Dickey
Caledonia (*c. h.*)	Traill
Callihan	Sanborn
Campbell	Campbell
Camp Crook	Burdick
Canastota	McCook
Cando (*c. h.*)	Towner
Canning	Hughes
Canova	Miner
Canton (*c. h.*)	Lincoln
Canty	Aurora
Carbonate	Lawrence
Carlisle	Pembina
Carlton	Clark
Carrington (*c. h.*)	Foster
Carson	Sully
Carthage	Miner
Cascade	Fall River
**Casselton*	Cass
Castalia	Charles Mix
Castlewood (*c. h.*)	Hamlin
Causey	Mercer
Cavalier	Pembina
Cavour	Beadle
Cecil	Towner
Cedar	Hand
Celton	Minnehaha
Centennial Park	Lawrence
Central City	Lawrence
Centerville	Turner
Chamberlain (*c. h.*)	Brule
Chandler	Charles Mix
Chapelle	Hyde
Chester	Lake
Childstown	Turner
Choteau Creek	Bon Homme
Christine	Richland
Church's Ferry	Ramsey
Claremont	Brown
Clark (*c. h.*)	Clark
Clay Point	Clay
Clear Lake	Deuel
Clearwater	Hughes
Clifford	Traill
Clifton (*c. h.*)	Sully
Coal Harbor	McLean
Coldwater	McIntosh
Colfax	Richland
Colgate	Steele
Colman	Moody
Columbia	Brown
Colvin	Charles Mix
Como	Hand
Conger	Burleigh
Conkling	McLean
Conway	Walsh
Coolin	Towner
Cooperstown (*c. h.*)	Griggs
Copp	Potter
Coral	Spink
Corinne	Stutsman
Cornelion	Potter
Cornell	Sanborn
Corona	Roberts
Cortlandt	Edmunds
Coulson	Stanley
Cowan	Cass
Coyle	Brule

Town.	County.
Crandon	Spink
Crary	Ramsey
Cresbard	Faulk
Creston	Pennington
Crofte	Burleigh
Cromwell	Burleigh
Crook City	Lawrence
Crosier	Nelson
Crow Creek	Buffalo
Crow Lake	Jerauld
Crystal	Pembina
Crystal Springs	Kidder
Cumings	Traill
Custer (c. h.)	Custer
Daily	Barnes
Dalesberg	Clay
Dalystown	Bon Homme
Danbury	Emmons
Danforth	Hand
Danville	Turner
Davenport	Cass
Davidson	Potter
Dawson	Kidder
Dazey	Barnes
**Deadwood* (c. h.)	Lawrence
Deapolis	Mercer
Des Lacs	Ward
Dean	Hand
De Grey	Hughes
De Groat	Ramsey
De Lamere	Sargent
Delhi	McPherson
Dell Rapids	Minnehaha
Delmage	Lake
Delmont	Douglas
Dempster	Hamlin
Denney	Pierce
De Smet (c. h.)	Kingsbury
Detroit	Brown
Deuel	Deuel
Devil's Lake (c. h.)	Ramsey
De Villo	Richland
De Voe	Faulk
Dexter	Day
Dickey	La Moure
Dickinson (c. h.)	Stark
Dixon	Hamlin
Dodge	Brown
Doland	Spink
Dover	McCook
Drayton	Pembina
Duncan	Buffalo
Dundee	Walsh
Dunlap	Brule
Dunseith	Rolette
Durbin	Cass
Dwight	Richland
Eagle	Hand
Earlville	Beadle
Easby	Cavalier
East Pierre	Hughes
Eaton	Dickey
Eckelson	Barnes
Edberg	Burleigh
Edwin	Hyde
Ellerton	Cavalier
Eden	Lincoln
Edgerton	Charles Mix
Edgely	La Moure
Edinburgh	Walsh
Edmunds	Stutsman
Egan	Moody
Egeland	Day
Egge	Lake
Eldorado	Buffalo
Eldred	Cass
Eldridge	Stutsman
Elizabeth	Hand
Elk Point (c. h.)	Union
Elkton	Brookings
Elkwood	Cavalier
Ellendale (c. h.)	Dickey
Elliott	Ransom
Ellisville	Faulk
Ellsbury	Barnes
Ellsworth	Clark
Elmira	Grant
Ellrod	Clark
Ely	McHenry
Emden	Cass
Eureka	McPherson
Emerado	Grand Forks
Emery	Hanson
Emmet	Union
Emmonsburg	Emmons
Empire	Butte
Englevale	Ransom
Emsley	Davison
Erickson	McLean
Erie	Cass
Ernest	Pembina
Erwin	Kingsbury
Esler	Stutsman
Esmond	Hamlin
Estelline (c. h.)	Kingsbury
Esterly	Codington
Etta Mine	Pennington
Everest	Cass
Fairbank	Sully
Fairburn	Custer
Fairmount	Richland
Fairview	Lincoln
Falconer	McLean
**Fargo* (c. h.)	Cass
Faris	Edmunds
Farmingdale	Pennington
Farmington	Richland
Farnsworth	Sanborn
Farwell	Sanborn
Faulkton	Faulk
Fauston	Jerauld
Fielder	Hughes

Town.	County.
Ferney	Brown
Flandreau (*c. h.*)	Moody
Fleetwood	Minnehaha
Flensburg	Douglas
Flora	Charles Mix
Florence	Hand
Flynn	Aurora
Folsom	Custer
Forestburgh	Sanborn
Forest City	Potter
Forest River	Walsh
Forman	Sargent
Fort Abercrombie	Richland
Fort Abraham Lincoln	Morton
Fort Bennett	Stanley
Fort Berthold	Garfield
**Fort Buford*	Buford
Fort Meade	Lawrence
Fort Randall	Todd
Fort Ransom	Ransom
Fort Sisseton	Marshall
Fort Stevenson	Stevens
**Fort Sully*	Sully
Fort Totten	Ramsey
Fort Yates	Boreman
Fox Lake	Ramsey
Frankfort	Spink
Franklin	Lake
Prederick	Brown
Freeman	Hutchinson
Freya	Turner
Fridham	Charles Mix
Fulton	Hanson
Fullerton	Dickey
Gale	Campbell
Galena	Lawrence
Galesburg	Traill
Galla	Moody
Gallatin	Griggs
Galt	Walsh
Gann Valley (*c. h.*)	Buffalo
Gardar	Pembina
Garden City	Clark
Gardner	Cass
Gary (*c. h.*)	Deuel
Gayton	Emmons
Gayville	Yankton
Gem	Brown
Geneseo	Sargent
Geneva	Roberts
Gertrude	Cavalier
Gettysburgh (*c. h.*)	Potter
Giddings	Hughes
Gilbert	Aurora
Gilby	Grand Forks
Gill	Cass
Gilman	Lake
Gladstone	Stark
Glascock	Burleigh
Glasston	Pembina
Glencoe	Emmons
Clendale	Hand
Glenfield	Foster
Glen Ullin	Morton
Glover	Dickey
Goddard	Sully
Golden Lake	Steele
Goodle	Beadle
Goodwin	Deuel
Gordon	Jerauld
Gothland	Union
Goudyville	Hyde
Grafton (*c. h*)	Walsh
**Grand Forks* (*c. h.*)	Grand Forks
Grand Harbor	Ramsey
Grandin	Cass
Grand Meadow	Minnehaha
Grand Rapids (*c. h.*)	La Moure
Grand View (*c. h.*)	Douglas
Granville	McHenry
Grashull	Lawrence
Gray	Stutsman
Great Bend	Richland
Greenfield	Clay
Greenwood	Charles Mix
Griswold	La Moure
Grobe	Spink
Gros	Day
Groton	Brown
Guelph	Dickey
Hackett	Barnes
Hague	Traill
Halse	Coddington
Hallson	Pembina
Hamilton	Pembina
Hamlin	Sargent
Hamptom	Emmons
Hanchett	Miner
Hand	Hand
Hancock	McLean
Hankinson	Richland
Hannaford	Griggs
Hannah	Cavalier
Hannover	Oliver
Harain	Lincoln
Harlem	Sargent
Harmon	Oliver
Harold	Hughes
Harrisburgh	Nelson
Harrison	Douglas
Hartfold	Minnehaha
Harwood	Cass
Hatton	Traill
Hawlejek	Bon Homme
Hawley	Hyde
Hayti	Hamlin
Hayward	Pennington
Hazen	Mercer
Hazel	Hamlin
Hazelton	Hanson
Hebron	Morton

Town.	County.
Hecla	Brown
Helena	Griggs
Helmick	Hand
Henry	Codington
Hensel	Pembina
Hensler	Oliver
Hermosa	Custer
Hickson	Cass
Highland	Minnehaha
Highmore (c. h.)	Hyde
Hill City	Pennington
Hillsboro	Traill
Hillside	Douglas
Hillsview	McPherson
Hitchcock	Beadle
Holabird	Hyde
Holmes	Grand Forks
Home	Turner
Hope	Steele
Hopeland	Hand
Horace	Cass
Horn	Stutsman
Hosmer	Edmunds
Hot Springs (*c. h.*)	Fall River
Houghton	Brown
Hoven	Potter
Howard (*c. h.*)	Miner
Howell	Hand
Huffton	Brown
Hunter	Cass
Hurley	Turner
Huron (*c. h.*)	Beadle
Hurricane Lake	Pierce
Hyde Park	Pembina
Ida	Hyde
Idylwilde	Turner
Ilion	Faulk
Ingersoll	McLean
Inkster	Grand Forks
Ipswich (*c. h.*)	Edmunds
Iroquois	Kingsbury
Irving	Spink
Island Lake	Rolette
Jackson	Ramsey
**Jamestown* (*c. h.*)	Stutsman
Jamesville	Yankton
Jasper	Charles Mix
Jefferson	Union
Jerusalem	Ramsey
Jessie	Griggs
Jewell	McIntosh
Johnstown	Grand Forks
Joliette	Pembina
Joslyn	Renville
Julian	Clark
Kampeska	Codington
Kaspar	Sully
Kelso	Traill
Kempton	Grand Forks
Keyes	Minnehaha
Kidder	Marshall
Kilborn	Grant
Kildahl	Ramsey
Kimball	Brule
Kindred	Cass
Kinloss	Walsh
Kirkwood	Brule
Klein	Oliver
Knox	Benson
Kloeppel	Richland
Komstad	Clay
Kongsberg	Richland
Kranzburgh	Codington
Krem	Mercer
Kurtz	Morton
La Delle	Spink
Laffin	Lawrence
La Foon (*c. h.*)	Faulk
La Grace (*c. h.*)	Campbell
La Grange	Yankton
Lake City	Minnehaha
Lake Henry	Kingsbury
Lakeport	Yankton
Lake Preston	Kingsbury
Lakeside	Beadle
Laketon	Brookings
Lakota (*c. h.*)	Nelson
Lambert	Walsh
**La Moure*	La Moure
Lampton	Walsh
Lane	Bottineau
Langdon (*c. h.*)	Cavalier
Langford	Marshall
Langedahl	Kidder
**Larimore*	Grand Forks
Larrabee	Foster
Latona	Walsh
Laureat	Rolette
Lawrence	Beadle
Lead City	Lawrence
Lebanon	Potter
Le Beau	Walworth
Lee	Nelson
Leeds	Benson
Lennox	Lincoln
Leola (c. *h.*)	McPherson
Leonard	Cass
Leroy	Pembina
Lesterville	Yankton
Letcher	Sanborn
Lewiston	Sully
Lidgerwood	Richland
Lilly	Day
Lincoln	Clay
Linden	Lincoln
Link	Pennington
**Lisbon* (*c. h.*)	Ransom
Litchville	La Moure
Livona	Emmons
Locke	Ramsey

Town.	County.
Lodi	Clay
Logan	Ward
Longland	Buffalo
Long Creek	Lincoln
Long Lake	McPherson
Lookout	Pennington
Lordsburg	Bottineau
Loretta	Bon Homme
Lorraine	Dickey
Lower Brule	Lyman
Lounsberry	Day
Ludden	Dickey
Lynn	Day
Lyons	Minnehaha
Lyonville	Brule
McCamley	Sully
McCanna	Grand Forks
McConnell	Pembina
McGrawville	Faulk
McGuire	Kidder
McKenzie	Burleigh
McRae	Bottineau
McVille	Nelson
Mabel	Hutchinson
Macy	Harding
Madison (*c. h.*)	Lake
Maida	Cavalier
Manchester	Kingsbury
Mandan (*c. h.*)	Morton
Mansfield	Brown
Manvel	Grand Forks
Mapes	Nelson
Maple Grove	Lincoln
Mapleton	Cass
March	Charles Mix
Mardell	Griggs
Marindahl	Yankton
Marion	Turner
Marshalltown	Clay
Marston	Sully
Marvin	Grant
Maverick	Pennington
Mayfield	Yankton
Mayville	Traill
Meckling	Clay
Medas	Sanborn
Medbery	La Moure
Medford	Walsh
Medora (*c. h.*)	Billings
Mekinock	Grand Forks
Melbourne	Hand
Mellette	Spink
Melville	Foster
Menno	Hutchinson
Menoken	Burleigh
Mercer	Mercer
Merricourt	Dickey
Merton	Clark
Michigan	Nelson
Midway	Moody
Millard	Faulk
Millbank (*c. h.*)	Grant
Miller (*c. h.*)	Hand
Milltown	Hutchinson
Milnor (*c. h.*)	Sargent
Milton	Cavalier
Miner	Miner
Minnesela (*c. h.*)	Butte
Minnewaukon (*c. h.*)	Benson
Minnie Lake	Barnes
Minot	Ward
Minto	Walsh
Miranda	Faulk
**Mitchell* (*c. h.*)	Davison
Mona	Cavalier
Monango (*c. h.*)	Dickey
Montpelier	Stutsman
Montrose	McCook
Mooreton	Richland
Morrill	Porter
Morris	Eddy
Mound City	Campbell
Mountain	Pembina
Mount Vernon	Davison
Mouse River	McHenry
Mugford	Pembina
Murray	Brown
Myrtle	Bon Homme
Naples	Clark
Napolean (*c. h.*)	Logan
Nashville	Burdick
Neche	Pembina
Neptune	Kingsbury
Nesson	Flannery
Newark	Marshall
New England City	Hettinger
Newburg	La Moure
New Holland	Douglas
New Hope	Minnehaha
New Rockford (*c. h.*)	Eddy
New Salem	Morton
Niagara	Grand Forks
Nicholson	Sargent
Noble	Cass
Nora	Hamlin
Norden	Deuel
Norfolk	Sully
Norman	Cass
Northville	Spink
Northwood	Grand Forks
Norway	Yankton
Nowesta	Pembina
Nurey	Lincoln
Nutley	Day
Oahe	Hughes
Oakes	Dickey
Oakwood	Brookings
Oberon	Benson
Odell	Barnes
Odessa	Hand

Town.	County.
Oelrichs	Fall River
Ojata	Grand Forks
Okobojo	Sully
Ola	Brule
Oldham	Kingsbury
Olga	Cavalier
Olivet (_c. h._)	Hutchinson
Omio	Emmons
Onida	Sully
Opdahl	Hamlin
Ordway	Brown
Orient	Hand
Oriska	Barnes
Orland	Lake
Orono	Edmunds
Orr	Grand Forks
Osceola	Grant
Osnabrock	Cavalier
Ottawa	Griggs
Otto	Hamlin
Ottofy	Nelson
Owego	Ransom
Pactola	Pennington
Page	Cass
Painted Woods	Burleigh
Palisade	Minnehaha
Palmer	Deuel
Parker (_c. h._)	Turner
Park River	Walsh
Parktown	Pembina
Parsons	Aurora
*_Pembina_ (_c. h._)	Pembina
Pembroke	Potter
Pendroy	McHenry
Pennington	Minnehaha
Percilla	Sully
Perry	Lawrence
Petersburg	Nelson
Phinney	Custer
Pickert	Steele
Picton	Towner
Pierre (_c. h._)	Hughes
Pierpont	Day
Pine Ridge Agency	Shannon
Pingree	Stutsman
Pisek	Walsh
Pitrodi	Clark
Pittsburg	Pembina
Plainfield	Brule
Plana	Brown
Plankinton (_c. h._)	Aurora
Platte	Charles Mix
Pleasant Valley	Kingsbury
Ployd	Brule
Plymouth	Ransom
Polo	Hand
Portland	Traill
Potsville	Lawrence
Potter	Potter
Powell	Edmunds
Power	Richland
Praha	Walsh
Prairie Farm	Brookings
Prairie Queen	Lake
Platford	Pembina
Pukwana	Brule
Quincy	Traill
Ramsey	McCook
Ranville	Codington
Ransom	Sargent
*_Rapid City_ (_c.h._)	Pennington
Raymond	Clark
Redfield (_c. h._)	Spink
Red Lake	Brule
Red Stone	Hanson
Ree Heights	Hand
Republican	Minnehaha
Revillo	Grant
Reynolds	Grand Forks
Richards	Buffalo
Richardton	Stark
Richland	Union
Richmond	Walsh
Ridge	Spink
Rio	Stutsman
Ridgefield	Cavalier
Ripon	Cass
Riverside	Clay
Rives	Brule
Roanoke	Faulk
Robey	Aurora
Rochford	Pennington
Rockerville	Pennington
Rockport	Hanson
Rocks	Custer
Romfo	Cavalier
Romness	Griggs
Rondell	Brown
Roop	Emmons
Roscoe	Edmunds
Rose	Spink
Rosebud	Meyer
Roslyn	Day
Roswell	Miner
Rosseau	Hughes
Ruby	Nelson
Rugby	Pierce
Rudolph	Brown
Running Water	Bon Homme
Russell	La Moure
Rutland	Sargent
Rutten	Ramsey
Saddle Creek	Lincoln
Saint Andrew	Walsh
Saint Carl	Ward
Saint Herbert	Edmunds
Saint John's (_c. h._)	Rolette
Saint Joseph	Grant
Saint Lawrence	Hand
Saint Mary's	Miner

Town.	County.
Saint Ongo	Lawrence
Saint Thomas	Pembina
Salem (*c. h.*)	McCook
Sanborn	Barnes
Sandham	Turner
Sanger (*c. h*)	Oliver
Santa Clara	Brown
Sargent	Sargent
Sansashville	Bottineau
Schapera	Ramsey
Scandinavia	Deuel
Scatterwood	Faulk
**Scotland*	Bon Homme
Scoville	Ransom
Scranton	Walworth
Sedgwick	Hyde
Selina	Lincoln
Seneca	Faulk
Sentinel Butte	Billings
Seth	Day
Seward	Hamlin
Seymour	Richland
Sherman	Minnehaha
Shank	Turner
Sharlow	Stutsman
Sheldon	Ransom
Shenford	Ransom
Shepard	Pembina
Sherbrooke (*c. h.*)	Steele
Sheridan	Pennington
Sherwood	Clark
Sheyenne	Eddy
Shiloh	Hughes
Sidney	Towner
Silex	Hand
Silver City	Pennington
Silver Leaf	Dickey
Silvista	Walsh
Sims	Morton
**Sioux Falls* (*c. h.*)	Minnehaha
Sisseton Agency	Roberts
Skjold	Deuel
Slaton	Mercer
Slaughter	Burleigh
Smalley	Walworth
Smithville	Lawrence
Smithwicks	Fall River
Snyder	Towner
Sogn	Nelson
Soper	Cavalier
Southshore	Codington
South Heart	Stark
Spain	Marshall
Straubville	Sargent
Spearfish	Lawrence
Spencer	McCook
Spink	Union
Spiritwood	Stutsman
Spottswood	Spink
Springdale	Lincoln
Springfield	Bon Homme
Spring Lake	Kingsbury
Spring Valley	Turner
Stanton	Mercer
Starkweather	Ramsey
Staveley	Roberts
Steele (*c. h.*)	Kidder
Stephan	Hyde
Sterling	Burleigh
Stewartsdale	Burleigh
Stock	Jerauld
Stockholm	Grant
Stokesville	Pembina
Stover	Davison
Sturgis	Lawrence
Stusted	Clark
Success	Clark
Sullivan	Jerauld
Sumner	Spink
Sutley	Campbell
Sverdrup	Minnehaha
Swan Lake	Turner
Sweet Briar	Morton
Sweetland	Hand
Sykeston (*c. h.*)	Wells
Tabor	Bon Homme
Taopi	Minnehaha
Tappen	Kidder
Tarsus	Bottineau
Taylor	Stark
Templeton	Jerauld
Tennis	Hyde
Terraville	Lawrence
Te-ton-ka	Spink
Tewaukon	Sargent
Theodore	Walworth
Thexton	Pembina
Thule	Campbell
Thompson	Grand Forks
Thorson	Day
Tiffany	Eddy
Tilford	Lawrence
Togstad	Deuel
Tomey	Walsh
Toronto	Deuel
Tower City	Cass
Towles	Lake
Towner	McHenry
Travare	Roberts
Trent	Moody
Tripp	Hutchinson
Troy	Grant
Trysil	Cass
Tulare	Spink
Turley	Sully
Turner	Turner
Turtle Lake	McLean
Turtle River	Grand Forks
Turton	Spink
Turalo	Rolette

Town.	County.
Twin Brooks	Grant
Tyndall (*c. h.*)	Bon Homme
Tyner	Pembina
Uxbridge	Barnes
Vale	Butte
Valley City (*c. h.*)	Barnes
Vang	Cavalier
Valley Springs	Minnehaha
Vanderbilt	Campbell
Vandervoort	Clark
Vega	Buffalo
Verdon	Brown
Vermillion (*c. h.*)	Clay
Vermont City	Edmunds
Verner	Sargent
Verona	La Moure
Vesta	Walsh
Victor	Davison
Viewfield	Lawrence
Vilas	Miner
Villard	McHenry
Virgil	Beadle
Volga	Brookings
Volney	Hand
Volunteer	Lawrence
* *Wahpeton* (*c. h.*)	Richland
Wakonda	Clay
Walcott	Richland
Wales	Burleigh
Walhalla	Pembina
Walle	Grand Forks
Walshtown	Yankton
Walshville	Walsh
Walworth	Walworth
Wanari	Bon Homme
Warnecke	Sully
Warner	Brown
Warren	Clark
Washburn (*c. h.*)	McLean
Waterbury	Jerauld
Waterford	Sully
* *Watertown* (*c. h.*)	Codington
Watson	Cass
Waubay	Day
Waverly	Codington
Webster (*c. h.*)	Day
Weible	Traill
Welford	Pembina
Welland	Potter
Weller	McLean
Wellington	Minnehaha
Wentworth	Lake
Wesley	Faulk
Wessington	Beadle
Wessington Springs (*c h.*)	Jerauld
Westford	Hutchinson
Westboro	Dickey
Weston	Dickey
Westfield	Emmons
West Point	Minnehaha
Westport	Brown
Wheatland	Cass
Wheeler (*c. h.*)	Charles Mix
White	Brookings
White Earth	Montraille
White Lake	Aurora
White Rock	Roberts
White Swan	Charles Mix
Whitewood	Lawrence
Wicklow	Lake
Wild Rice	Cass
Williamsport (*c. h.*)	Emmons
Williston	Buford
Willoughby	Deuel
Willow Lake	Clark
Willows	Griggs
Wilmot (*c. h.*)	Roberts
Wilson	Grant
Winchester	Emmons
Windsor	Stutsman
Wines	McHenry
Winfred	Lake
Winona	Emmons
Winthrop	Beadle
Wittenburg	Hutchinson
Wolsey	Beadle
Wogansport	Burleigh
Woodbridge	Cavalier
Woods	Cass
Woonsocket (*c. h.*)	Sanborn
Worthington	Lincoln
Wounded Knee	Shannon
Wright	Dickey
Wyatt	Jerauld
Wyndmere	Richland
* *Yankton* (*c. h.*)	Yankton
Yellow Bank	Grant
Yorktown	Dickey
Young	Pembina
Youngstown	McIntosh
Ypsilanti	Stutsman
Zell	Faulk
Ziskov	Yankton

POSTOFFICES IN DAKOTA,

ARRANGED BY COUNTIES.

[CORRECTED TO NOVEMBER 1, 1888.]

Explanation—Those printed in italics, with a small c. h. in parenthesis, indicate the county seats.

AURORA.

Belford,
Canty,
Flynn,
Gilbert,
Parsons,
Plankinton, (*c. h.*)
Robey,
White Lake,
Wyatt

BARNES.

Alderman,
Ashtabula,
Barnes,
Dailey,
Dazey,
Eckelson,
Ellsbury,
Hackett,
Minnia Lake,
Odell,
Oriska,
Sanborn,
Uxbridge,
Valley City. (*c. h.*)

BEADLE.

Beatrice,
Bonilla,
Broadland,
Cavour,
Earlville,
Goodle,
Hitchcock,
Huron, (*c. h.*)
Lakeside,
Lawrence,
Virgil,
Wessington,
Winthrop,
Wolsey.

BENSON.

Abbotsford,
Knox,
Leeds,
Minnewaukan, (*c. h.*)
Oberon,
Pleasant Lake,
York.

BILLINGS.

Medora, (*c. h.*)
Sentinel Butte.

BON HOMME.

Avon,
Bon Homme,
Choteau Creek,
Dalystown.
Hawlejek,
Loreta,
Myrtle,
Running Water,
Scotland,
Springfield,
Tabor,
Tyndall, (*c. h.*)
Wanari,

BOREMAN.

Fort Yates.

BOTTINEAU.

Bottineau, (*c. h.*)
Lane,
Lordsburg,
McRae,
Sansashville,
Tarsus.

BROOKINGS.

Argo,
Aurora,
Brookings, (*c. h.*)
Bruce,
Bushnell,
Elkton,
Laketon,
Oakwood,
Prairie Farm,
Volga,
White.

BROWN

Aberdeen, (*c. h.*)
Bath,
Claremont,
Columbia,
Detroit,
Dodge,
Ferney,
Frederick,
Gem,

BROWN.

Groton,
Hecla,
Houghton,
Huffton,
Mansfield,
Murray,
Ordway,
Planey,
Putney,
Rondell,
Rudolph,
Santa Clara,
Verdon,
Warner,
Westport.

BRULE.

Bijou Hills,
Chamberlain, (*c. h.*)
Coyle,
Dunlap,
Kimball,
Kirkwood,
Lyonville,
Ola,
Plainfield,
Ployd,
Pukwana,
Red Lake,
Rives.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo Center,
Crow Creek,
Duncan,
Eldorado,
Gann Valley, (*c. h.*)
Longland,
Richards,
Vega.

BUFORD.

Fort Buford,
Williston.

BURDICK.

Camp Cook,
Nashville.

BURLEIGH.

Bismarck, (*c. h.*)
Conger,

BURLEIGH.

Crofte,
Cromwell,
Edberg,
Glascock,
Menoken,
McKenzie.
Painted Woods,
Slaughter,
Sterling,
Stewartsdale,
Wales,
Wogansport.

BUTTE.

Butte,
Empire,
Minnesela, (*c. h.*)
Vale.

CAMPBELL.

Applegate,
Campbell,
Gale,
LaGrace, (*c. h.*)
Mound City,
Sutley,
Thule,
Vanderbilt.

CASS.

Addison,
Amenia,
Argusville,
Arthur,
Ayr,
Binghampton,
Buffalo,
Casselton,
Cowan,
Davenport,
Durbin,
Eldred,
Embden,
Erie,
Everert,
Fargo, (*c. h.*)
Gardner,
Gill,
Grandin,
Harwood,
Hickson,
Horace,
Hunter,
Kindred,
Leonard,
Mapleton,
Noble,
Norman,
Page,
Ripon,
Tower City,
Trysil,
Watson,

CASS.

Wheatland,
Wild Rice,
Woods.

CAVALIER.

Alma,
Byron,
Easby,
Elkwood,
Ellerton,
Gertrude,
Hannah,
Langdon, (*c. h.*)
Maida,
Milton,
Mona,
Mount Carmel,
Olga,
Osnabrook,
Ridgefield,
Romfo,
Soper,
Vang,
Woodbridge.

CHARLES MIX.

Bartholdi,
Bloomington,
Burnside,
Castalia,
Chandler,
Colvin,
Edgerton.
Flora,
Fridhem,
Greenwood,
Jasper,
March,
Platte,
Wheeler, (*c. h.*)
White Swan,

CLARK.

Bradley,
Carlton,
Clark, (*c. h.*)
Ellsworth,
Elrod,
Garden City,
Julian,
Merton,
Naples,
Pitrodie,
Raymond,
Sherwood,
Stusted,
Success,
Vandervoort,
Warren,
Willow Lake.

CLAY.

Alsen,
Bloomingdale,

CLAY.

Bluff Centre,
Bolton,
Burbank,
Clay Point,
Dalesburg,
Greenfield,
Komstad,
Lincoln,
Lodi,
Marshalltown,
Meckling,
Riverside,
Vermillion, (*c. h.*)
Wakouda,

CODINGTON.

Appleby,
Esterly,
Halse,
Henry,
Kampeska,
Kranzburgh,
Ranville,
South Shore,
Watertown, (*c. h.*)
Waverly.

CUSTER.

Buffalo Gap,
Bakerville,
Custer, (*c. h.*)
Fairburn,
Folsom,
Hermosa,
Phinney,
Rocks,

DAVISON.

Emsley,
Mitchell, (*c. h.*)
Mount Vernon,
Rome,
Stover,
Victor,

DAY.

Andover,
Bristol,
Butler,
Dexter,
Egeland,
Gros,
Lily,
Lounsberry,
Lynn,
Nutley,
Pierpoint,
Roslyn,
Seth,
Thorson,
Waubray,
Webster, (*c. h.*)

DEUEL.

Altamont,
Brandt,
Clear Lake,
Deuel,
Gary, (c. h.)
Goodwin,
Norden,
Palmer,
Scandinavia,
Skjold,
Togstad,
Toronto,
Willoughby,

DICKEY.

Clement,
Ellendale, (c. h.)
Fullerton,
Glover,
Guelph,
Hillsdale,
Lorraine,
Ludden,
Merricourt,
Monango,
Oakes,
Silverleaf,
Ulness,
Westboro,
Wright,
Yorktown,

DOUGLAS.

Armour,
Beulah,
Delmont,
Grand View, (c. h.)
Flensburg,
Harrison,
Hillside,
New Holland,

EDDY.

Morris,
New Rockford, (c. h.)
Sheyenne,
Tiffany.

EDMUNDS.

Bowdle,
Cortlandt,
Faris,
Hosmer,
Ipswich, (c. h.)
Orono,
Powell,
Roscoe,
Saint Herbert,
Vermont City.

EMMONS.

Armstrong,
Buchanan,
Danbury,
Emmonsburg,

EMMONS.

Exeter,
Gayton,
Glencoe,
Hampton,
Livona,
Omio,
Roop,
Westfield,
Williamsport, (c. h.)
Winchester,
Winona,

FALL RIVER.

Cascade,
Hot Springs, (c, h.)
Oelricks,
Smithwicks.

FAULK.

Burkmere,
Cresbard,
De Voe,
Ellisville,
Faulkton (c. h.)
Harrington,
Ilion,
La Foon,
McGrawville,
Millard,
Miranda,
Orient,
Ronoake,
Rockham,
Senaca,
Scatterwood,
Wesley,
Zell.

FLANNERY.

Nesson.

FOSTER.

Barlow,
Carrington, (c. h.)
Glenfield,
Larrabee,
Melville.

GARFIELD.

Fort Berthold,

GRAND FORKS.

Arvilla,
Bean,
Cable,
Belleville,
Emerado,
Gilby,
Grand Forks, (c. h.)
Holmes,
Inkster,
Johnstown,
Kempton,
Larimore,
McCanna,
Manvel,

GRAND FORKS.

Merrifield,
Mekinok,
Niagara,
Northwood,
Ojata,
Orr,
Reynolds,
Thompson,
Turtle River,
Walla.

GRANT.

Albee,
Big Stone City,
Elmira,
Kilborn,
Marvin,
Millbank, (c. h.)
Osceola,
Revillo,
St. Joseph,
Stockholm,
Troy,
Twin Brooks,
Wilson,
Yellow Bank.

GRIGGS.

Cooperstown, (c. h.)
Gallatin,
Hannaford,
Helena,
Jessie,
Ottawa,
Romness,
Willows,

HAMLIN.

Bryant,
Castlewood, (c. h.)
Dempster,
Dixon,
Estelline,
Hazel,
Hayti,
Nora,
Opdahl,
Otto,
Seward.

HAND.

Ames,
Bailey,
Burdette, (c. h.)
Bates,
Cedar,
Como,
Danforth,
Dean,
Eagle,
Elizabeth,
Florence,
Glendale,
Hand,

HAND.

Helmick,
Howell.
Melborne,
Miller, (*c. h.*)
Odessa,
Ree Heights,
Saint Lawrence,
Silex,
Sweetland,
Volney.

HANSON.

Alexandria, (*c. h.*)
Bard,
Bmery,
Fulton,
Hazleton,
Red Stone,
Rockport.

HARDING.

Macy.

HETTINGER.

New England City.

HUGHES.

Blunt,
Bussard,
Canning,
Clearwater,
DeGrey,
East Pierre,
Fielder,
Giddings,
Harold,
Oahe,
Pierre, (*c. h.*)
Rousseau,
Shiloh.

HUTCHINSON.

Freeman,
Mabel,
Menno,
Milltown,
Olivet, (*c. h.*)
Parkston,
Tripp,
Westford,
Wittenberg.

HYDE.

Afton,
Bramhall,
Chapelle,
Edwin,
Goudyville,
Hawley,
Highmore, (*c. h.*)
Holabird,
Ila,
Sedgwick,
Stephan,
Tennis.

JERAULD.

Ada,
Alpena,
Crow Lake,
Fauston,
Gordon,
Stock,
Sullivan,
Templeton,
Waterbury,
Wessington Springs, (*c. h.*)

KIDDER.

Crystal Springs,
Dawson,
Langedahl,
McGuire,
Steele. (*c. h.*)
Tappen.

KINGSBURY.

Arlington,
Bartram,
DeSmet, (*c. h.*)
Erwin,
Hazlebrock,
Iroquois,
Lake Preston,
Lake Henry,
Manchester,
Neptune,
Oldham,
Spring Lake.

LAKE.

Badus,
Brant Lake,
Chester,
Delmange,
Egge,
Franklin,
Gilman,
Madison, (*c. h.*)
Orland,
Prairie Queen,
Romona,
Towles,
Wentworth,
Wicklow,
Winfred.

LA MOURE.

Adrian,
Dickey,
Edgely,
Grand Rapids,
La Moure, (*c. h.*)
Litchville,
Medbery,
Newburg,
Russell,
Verona.

LAWRENCE.

Black Hawk,
Bear Gulch,
Bend,
Big Bottom,
Boulder,
Brownsville,
Carbonate,
Centennial Park,
Central City.
Crook City.
Deadwood, (*c. h.*)
Fort Mead,
Galena,
Grashull,
Laffin,
Lead City,
Perry,
Postville,
Saint Ouge,
Smithville,
Spearfish,
Sturgis,
Terraville,
Tilford,
Viewfield,
Volunteer,
Whitewood.

LINCOLN.

Antioch,
Brooklyn,
Canton, (*c. h.*)
Eden,
Fairview,
Haram,
Lennox,
Linden,
Long Creek,
Maple Grove,
Nurey,
Saddle Creek,
Selina,
Springdale,
Worthing.

LOGAN.

Napoleon, (*c. h.*)

LYMON.

Lower Brule.

M'COOK.

Bridgewater,
Canastota,
Dover,
Montrose,
Ramsey,
Salem, (*c. h.*)
Spencer.

M'HENRY.

Ely,
Granville,
Mouse River, (*c. h.*)
Pendroy,

M'HENRY.

Towner,
Villard,
Wines.

M'INTOSH.

Ashley, (*c. h.*)
Coldwater,
Jewell,
Youngstown.

MC LEAN.

Coal Harbor,
Conkling,
Erickson,
Falconer,
Hancock,
Ingersoll,
Turtle Lake,
Washburn, (*c. h.*)
Weller.

M'PHERSON.

Alpha,
Arena,
Delhi,
Eureka,
Hillsview,
Leola, (*c. h.*)
Long Lake.

MARSHALL.

Amherst,
Britton, (*c. h.*)
Burch,
Fort Sisseton,
Kidder,
Langford,
Newark,
Spain.

MERCER.

Causey,
Deapolis,
Hazen,
Krem,
Mercer,
Slaton,
Stanton, (*c. h.*)

MEYER.

Rosebud.

MINER.

Beaver,
Berton,
Canova,
Carthage,
Hanchett,
Howard, (*c. h.*)
Miner,
Rosewell,
Saint Mary's,
Vilas.

MINNEHAHA.

Brandon,
Celton,
Dell Rapids,

MINNEHAHA.

Fleetwood,
Grand Meadow,
Hartford,
Highland,
Keyes,
Lake City,
Lyons,
New Hope,
Palisade,
Pennington,
Republican,
Sherman,
Sioux Falls, (*c. h.*)
Sverdrup,
Taopi,
Valley Springs,
Wellington,
West Point.

MOUNTRAILLE.

White Earth.

MOODY.

Blinsmon,
Brookfield,
Colman,
Egan,
Flandreau, (*c. h.*)
Galla,
Keith,
Midway,
Trent.

MORTON.

Fort A. Lincoln,
Glen Ullen,
Hebron,
Kurtz,
Mandan, (*c. h.*)
New Salem,
Sims,
Sweet Brier.

NELSON.

Adler,
Aneta,
Baconville,
Bue,
Crosier,
Harrisburgh,
Lakota, (*c. h.*)
Lee,
McVille,
Mapes,
Michigan,
Ottofy,
Petersburg,
Ruby,
Sogn,

OLIVER.

Hannover,
Harmon,
Hensler,
Klein,

OLIVER.

Sanger. (*c. h.*)

PEMBINA.

Backoo,
Bathgate,
Bay Centre,
Beaulieu,
Bowesmont,
Carlisle,
Cavalier,
Crystal,
Crayton,
Ernest,
Eyford,
Gardar,
Glasston,
Hallson,
Hamilton,
Hensel,
Hyde Park,
Joliette,
Leroy,
McConnell,
Mountain,
Mugford,
Neche,
Nowesta,
Pembina, (*c. h.*)
Pittsburgh,
Prattsford,
Saint Thomas,
Shepard,
Stokesville,
Tyner,
Walhalla,
Welford,
Young.

PENNINGTON

Bluevale,
Creston,
Etta Mine,
Farmingdale,
Harney,
Hayward,
Hill City,
Link,
Lookout,
Maverick,
Moulton,
Pactola,
Rapid City, (*c. h.*)
Rochford,
Rockerville,
Sheridan,
Silver City.

PIERCE.

Denney,
Hurricane Lake,
Rugby.

POTTER.
Appomattox,
Copp,
Corelion,
Davidson,
Forest City,
Gettysburgh, (*c. h.*)
Hoven,
Lebanon,
Morrill,
Pembroke,
Potter,
Welland.

RAMSEY.
Bartlett,
Church's Ferry,
Crary,
DeGroat,
Devils Lake, (*c. h.*)
Fort Totten,
Fox Lake,
Grand Harbor,
Jackson,
Jerusalem,
Kildahl,
Locke,
Rutten,
Starkweather,
Schapera.

RANSOM.
Bonnersville,
Buttzville,
Elliott,
Englevale,
Fort Ransom,
Lisbon, (*c. h.*)
Oswego,
Plymouth,
Scoville,
Sheldon,
Shenford,
Renville,
Joslyn.

RICHLAND.
Barrie,
Christine,
Colfax,
DeVillo,
Dwight,
Fairmount,
Farmington,
Fort Abercrombie,
Great Bend,
Hankinson,
Kloeppel,
Kongsberg,
Mooreton,
Power,
Seymour,
Wahpeton, (*c. h.*)
Walcott,

RICHLAND.
Wyndmere.

ROBERTS.
Corona,
Geneva,
Sisseton Agency,
Travare,
White Rock,
Wilmot, (*c. h.*)

ROLLETTE.
Belcourt,
Benoit,
Bollinger,
Boydton,
Dunseith,
Island Lake,
Seubeat,
St. John's, (*c. h.*)
Twala.

SANBORN.
Alwilda,
Amboy,
Artesian City,
Brisbine,
Callihan,
Cornell,
Farnsworth,
Farwell,
Forestburg,
Letcher,
Medas,
Ravenna,
Woonsocket, (*c. h.*)

SARGENT.
Brampton,
Cayuaga,
DeLamere,
Forman,
Geneseo,
Hamlin,
Harlam,
Havana,
Milnor, (*c. h.*)
Nicholson,
Ransom,
Rutland,
Sargent,
Straubville,
Tewaukon,
Verner.

SHANNON.
Pine Ridge Agency,
Wounded Knee.

SPINK.
Armadale,
Ashton,
Athol,
Box,
Bright,
Crandon,
Doland,

SPINK.
Frankfort,
Grobe,
Irving,
LaDelle,
Mellette,
Northville,
Redfield, (*c. h.*)
Ridge,
Rose,
Spottswood,
Summer,
Te-ton-ka,
Turton,
Tulare.

STANLEY.
Coulson,
Fort Bennett.

STARK.
Antelope,
Redfield.
Dickinson, (*c. h.*)
Gladstone,
Richardton,
South Heart,
Taylor.

STEELE.
Bellevyria,
Colgate,
Golden Lake,
Hope,
Pichert.
Sherbrooke, (*c. h.*)

STEVENS.
Fort Stevenson.

STUTSMAN.
Albion,
Arrowwood,
Atwill,
Corinne,
Edmunds,
Eldridge,
Esler,
Gray,
Horn,
Jamestown, (*c. h.*)
Montpelier,
Pingree,
Rio,
Spiritwood,
Windsor,
Ypsilanti.

SULLY.
Agusta,
Brayton;
Carson,
Clifton, (c. h.)
Fairbank,
Fort Sully,
Goddard,
Kaspar,

SULLY.

Lewiston,
Marston,
McCamley,
Norfolk,
Okobojo,
Onida.
Percilla,
Sunshine,
Turley,
Warnecke,
Waterford.

TODD.

Fort Randall, (c. h.)

TOWNER.

Cando, (c. h.)
Cecil,
Coolin,
Pictou,
Sidney,
Snyder,

TRAILL.

Bellmont,
Blanchard,
Buxton,
Caledonia, (c. h.)
Clifford,
Cumings,
Galesburg,
Hague,
Hatton,
Hillsboro,
Kelso,
Mayville,
Portland,
Quincy,
Weible.

TURNER.

Adelia,
Centerville,
Childstown,
Danville,
Freya,
Home.
Hurley,
Idlewilde,
Marion,
Parker, (c. h.)
Shank,
Spring Valley,
Swan Lake,
Turner,

UNION.

Alcester,
Beresford,
Big Springs,
Brule,
Elk Point, (c. h.)
Emmett,
Gothland,
Jefferson,
Richland.
Spink.

WALSH.

Acton,
Ardoch,
Auburn,
Cashel,
Conway,
Dundee,
Edinburgh,
Forest River,
Galt.
Grafton, (c. h.)
Kinloss,
Lambert,
Latona,
Medford,
Minto,
Park River,
Praha,
Richmond,
Saint Andrew,
Silvista,
Tomey,
Vesta,
Walshville.

WALWORTH.

Bangor, (c. h.)
Blueblanket,
LaBeau,
Scranton,
Smalley,
Theodore,
Walworth.

WARD.

Burlington, (c. h.)
DesLacs,
Echo,
Logan,
Minot,
Saint Carl.

WELLS.

Sykestown, (c. h.)

YANKTON.

Gayville,
Jamesville,
LaGrange,
Lakeport,
Lesterville,
Marindbal,
Mayfield,
Norway,
Volin,
Walshtown,
Yankton, (c. h.)
Ziskov,

Aggregate Population of Dakota, by Counties, for 1880 and 1885.

COUNTIES.	Total.		Increase, 1880 to 1885.
	1885.	1880.	
The Territory	415,610	*135,177	280,433
Allred	13	....	13
Aurora	5,950	69	5,881
Barnes	6,093	1,585	4,508
Beadle	10,318	1,290	9,028
Benson	1,255	....	1,255
Billings	787	1,323	†536
Bon Homme	7,449	5,468	1,981
Bowman	162	....	162
Bottineau	818	....	818
Brookings	8,288	4,965	3,323
Brown	12,241	353	11,888
Brule	7,524	228	7,296
Buffalo	864	63	801
Buford	524	....	524
Burdick	75	....	75
Burleigh	5,354	3,246	2,108
Butte	1,081	....	1,081
Campbell	1,199	50	1,149
Cass	21,085	8,998	12,087
Cavalier	5,029	....	5,029
Charles Mix	4,022	407	3,615
Clark	4,892	114	4,778
Clay	6,201	5,001	1,200
Codington	5,648	2,156	3,492
Custer	1,292	995	297
Davison	5,940	1,256	4,684
Day	5,601	97	5,504
DeSmet	76	....	76
Deuel	4,403	2,302	2,101
Dickey	3,897	....	3,897
Douglas	3,801	6	3,795
Dunn	32	....	32
Eddy	825	....	825
Edmunds	2,422	....	2,422
Emmons	1,046	38	1,0 8
Ewing	50	....	50
Fall River	472	....	472
Faulk	3,120	4	3,116
Flannery	64	....	64
Foster	992	37	955
Grand Forks	20,454	6,248	14,206
Grant	6,793	3,010	3,783
Griggs	2,093	....	2,093
Hamlin	3,757	693	3,064
Hand	7,057	153	6,904
Hanson	3,983	1,301	2,682
Harding	43	....	43

Aggregate Population of Dakota, by Counties, for 1880 and 1885.

COUNTIES.	Total.		Increase, 1880 to 1885.
	1885.	1880.	
Hettinger	63	....	63
Hughes	5,263	263	5,0 0
Hutchinson	9,006	5,578	3,428
Hyde	2,175	....	2.175
Jerauld	3,458	....	3,458
Kidder	1,572	89	1,483
Kingsbury	7,345	1,102	6,243
Lake	5,432	2,657	2,775
LaMoure	2,072	20	2,052
Lawrence	10,326	13,248	+2,922
Lincoln	7,598	5,896	1,702
Logan	336	....	336
McCook	5,641	1,283	4,358
McHenry	800	....	800
McIntosh	390	....	390
McKenzie	24	....	24
McLean	942	....	942
McPherson	1,422	....	1,422
Marshall	2,187	....	2.187
Mercer	254	....	254
Miner	4,928	363	4,565
Minnehaha	13,857	8,251	5,606
Moody	5,169	3,915	1,242
Morton	5,873	200	5,673
Mountraille	37	13	24
Nelson	3,081	....	3,081
Oliver	327	....	327
Pembina	11,510	4,862	6,648
Pennington	3,224	2,244	980
Potter	2,336	....	2.336
Ramsey	3,271	281	2,990
Ransom	4,286	537	3,749
Renville	31	....	31
Richland	9,043	3,597	5,446
Roberts	2,154	....	2.154
Rolette	2,232	....	2,232
Sanborn	4,106	....	4,106
Sargent	3,234	....	3,234
Sheridan	40	....	40
Spink	10,446	477	9,969
Stanley	653	793	+140
Stanton	322	....	322
Stark	1,507	....	1.507
Steele	3,080	....	3.080
Stevens	55	247	+192
Stutsman	5,632	1,007	4,625
Sully	3,283	296	2,987
Towner	306	....	306
Traill	8,119	4,123	3,996

Aggregate Population of Dakota, by Counties, for 1880 and 1885.

COUNTIES.	Total.		Increase, 1880 to 1885.
	1885.	*1880.	
Turner	8,282	5,320	2,962
Union	8,017	6,813	1,204
Villard	200	....	200
Wallace	46	....	46
Walsh	12,775	....	12,775
Walworth	1,412	46	1,366
Ward	257	....	257
Wells	285	....	285
Williams	36	15	22
Wynn	10	....	10
Yankton	9,404	8,390	1,014
NOT IN ANY COUNTY.			
A certain strip of land lying between Edmunds, McPherson and Brown counties	1,065	....	1,065
A certain strip of land lying between Cavalier, Walsh and Ramsey counties	68	....	68
Sisseton and Wahpeton reservation	45		

*Amount given in census of 1880, but owing to changes in county lines, a population amounting to 1,785 is not included in this column thus making the actual footing 133,392.

†Decrease.

Presidents of the United States.

Year of qualification.	NAME.	WHERE FROM	TERM OF OFFICE.
1789	George Washington	Virginia	8 years.
1797	John Adams	Massachusetts	4 years.
1801	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	8 years.
1809	James Madison	Virginia	8 years.
1817	James Monroe	Virginia	8 years.
1825	John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	4 years.
1829	Andrew Jackson	Tennessee	8 years.
1837	Martin VanBuren	New York	4 years.
1841	Wm. Henry Harrison*	Ohio	1 month.
1841	John Tyler	Virginia	3 years, 11 mos.
1845	James Knox Polk	Tennessee	4 years.
1849	Zachary Taylor†	Louisiana	1 yr. 4 m. 5 d.
1850	Millard Fillmore	New York	2 yrs. 7 m. 26 d.
1853	Franklin Pierce	N. Hampshire	4 years.
1857	James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	4 years.
1861	Abraham Lincoln‡	Illinois	4 yrs. 1 m. 10 d.
1865	Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	3 yrs. 10 m. 29 d.
1869	Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	8 years.
1877	Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	4 years.
1881	James A. Garfield‖	Ohio	6 mos. 15 days.
1881	Chester A. Arthur	New York	3 yrs. 5 m. 15 d.
1885	Grover Cleveland	New York	
1889	Benjamin Harrison	Indiana.	

*Died in office, April 4, 1841, when Vice President Tyler succeeded him.

†Died in office, July 9, 1850, when Vice President Filmore succeeded him.

‡Assassinated April 14, 1865, when Vice President Johnson succeeded him.

Assassinated, and died September 20, 1881, when Vice President Arthur succeeded him.

Vice Presidents of the United States.

Year of qualification.	NAME.	WHERE FROM.
1789	John Adams	Massachusetts.
1797	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia.
1801	Aaron Burr	New York.
1804	George Clinton*	New York.
1812	William H. Crawford	
1813	Elbridge Gerry*	Massachusetts.
1814	John Gailiard	
1817	Daniel D. Tompkins	New York.
1825	John C. Calhoun†	South Carolina.
1832	Hugh L. White	
1833	Martin Van Buren	New York.
1837	Richard M. Johnson	Kentucky.
1841	John Tyler‡	Virginia.
1841	Samuel L. Southard§	New Jersey.
1842	Willie P. Maugum	North Carolina
1845	George M. Dallas	Pennsylvania.
1849	Millard Fillmore∥	New York.
1850	William R. King§*	Alabama.
1853	David R. Atchison§	Missouri.
1855	Jesse D. Bright§	Indiana.
1857	John C. Breckenridge	Kentucky.
1861	Hannibal Hamlin	Maine.
1865	Andrew Johnson¶	Tennessee.
1865	Lafayette S. Foster§	Connecticut.
1866	Benjamin F. Wade§	Ohio.
1869	Schuyler Colfax	Indiana.
1873	Henry Wilson*	Massachusetts.
1875	Thomas W. Ferry§	Michigan.
1877	William A. Wheeler	New York.
1881	Chester A. Arthur**	New York.
1881	David Davis§	Illinois.
1883	George F. Edmunds§	Vermont.
1885	Thomas A. Hendricks*	Indiana.
1885	John Sherman§	Ohio.
1888	John J. Ingalls§	Kansas.
1889	Levi P. Morton	New York.

*Died in office.

†Resigned December 28, 1832.

‡Became President by death of Harrison.

§Ex-officio as President pro tem of the Senate.

∥Became President by death of Taylor.

¶Became President by death of Lincoln.

**Became President by death of Garfield.

Land Grants to Railroads.

Administration and Congress.	Acres patented or certified.	Acres granted.
1850 Prest. Fillmore, 1st sess. 31st Cong	3,751,711.73	3,751,711.78
1852 Prest. Fillmore, 1st sess. 32d Cong	1,764,710.85	1,764,711.00
1853 Prest. Fillmore, 2d sess. 32d Cong	1,856,461.27	2,682,171.00
Total under President Fillmore...	7,372,883.85	8,198,593.78
1856 Prest. Pierce, 1st sess. 34th Cong...	12,505,959.13	14,559,729.79
Prest. Pierce, 3d sess. 34th Cong..	2,380,437.34	5,118,450,00
Total under President Pierce......	14,886,396.47	19,678,179.79
1862 Prest. Lincoln, 2d sess. 37th Cong.	5,096,418.58	23,504,001.61
1863 Prest. Lincoln, 3d sess. 37th Cong.	3,388,936.26	3,915,200.00
1864 Prest. Lincoln, 1st sess. 38th Cong.	6,213,899.50	46,848,600.00
1865 Prest. Lincoln, 2d sess. 38th Cong.	2,465,016.58	128,000.00
Total under President Lincoln.....	17,164,270.87	74,395,801.61
1866 Prest. Johnson, 1st sess. 39th Cong.	4,970,295.61	34,001,297.77
1869 Prest. Johnson, 3d sess. 40th Cong.	49,811.59	....
Total under President Johnson....	5,020,107.20	34,001,297.77
1870 Prest. Grant, 2d session 41st Cong.	....	1,000,000.00
1871 Prest. Grant, 3d session 41st Cong.	875,785.40	17,903,218.00
1872 Prest. Grant, 2d session 42d Cong.	327,903.69	327,903.69
Total under President Grant......	1,203,689.09	19,231,121.69
Grand total......................	45,647,347.48	155,504,994.59

Classification of Public Lands.

1. MINERAL LAND. See Chapter 24, Rev. Statutes U. S.
2. TIMBER AND STONE LANDS. See Act June 3, 1878.
3. SALINE LANDS. See Act January 12, 1877.
4. TOWN-SITE LANDS. See Sec. 2382, Rev. Stats. U. S.
5. DESERT LANDS. See Act March 3, 1877.
6. COAL LANDS. See Act March 3, 1873.
7. AGRICULTURAL LAND. All others not embraced in above.

Area and Population of States and Territories, 1880.

States and Territories	Sq. Miles.	Total Population.	Male.	Female.
The United States.	*2,970,000	50,155,783	25,518,820	24,636,963
The States	....	49,371,340	25,075,619	24,295,721
Alabama....	51,540	1,262,505	622,629	639,876
Arkansas	53,045	802,525	416,279	386,246
California...........	155,980	864,694	518,176	346,518
Colorado............	103,645	194,327	129,131	65,196
Connecticut	4,845	622,700	305,782	316,918
Delaware	1,960	146,608	74,108	72,500
Florida	54,240	269,493	136,444	133,049
Georgia.............	58,980	1,542,180	762,981	779,199
Illinois..............	56,000	3,077,871	1,586,523	1,491,348
Indiana	35,910	1,978,301	1,010,361	967,940
Iowa................	55,475	1,624,615	848,136	776,479
Kansas	81.700	996,096	536,667	459,429
Kentucky	40,000	1,648,690	832,590	816,100
Lousiana	45,420	939,946	468,754	471,192
Maine	29,895	648,936	324,058	324,878
Maryland	9,860	934,943	462,187	472,756
Massachusetts	8,040	1,783,085	858,440	924,645
Michigan	57,430	1,636,937	862.355	774,582
Minnesota	79,205	780,773	419,149	361,624
Mississippi	46,340	1,131,597	567,177	564,420
Missouri	68,735	2,168,380	1,127,187	1,041,193
Nebraska	76,185	452,402	249,241	203,161
Nevada	109,740	62.266	42,019	20,247
New Hampshire....	9,005	346,991	170,526	176,465
New Jersey.........	7.455	1,131,116	559,922	571,194
New York...........	47,620	5,082,871	2,505,322	2,577,549
North Carolina	48,580	1,399,750	687,908	711.842
Ohio................	40,760	3,198,062	1,613,936	1,584.126
Oregon	94,560	174,768	103,381	71,387
Pennsylvania	44,985	4,282,891	2,136,655	2,146,236
Rhode Island	1,085	276,531	133,030	143,501
South Carolina......	30,170	995,577	490,408	505,169
Tennessee	41,750	1,542,359	769,277	773,082
Texas..............	262.290	1,591,749	837,840	753,909
Vermont...........	9,135	332,286	166,887	165,399
Virginia	40,125	1,512,565	745,589	766,976
West Virginia......	24,645	618,457	314,495	303,962
Wisconsin	54,450	1,315,497	680,069	635,428
The Territories....	....	784,443	443,201	341,242
Arizona	112,920	40,440	28,202	12,238
Dakota	147,700	†135,177	82,296	52.881
District of Columbia.	60	177,624	83,578	94,046
Idado	84,200	32,610	21,818	10,792
Montana............	145,310	39,159	28,177	10,982
Indian Territory	69,830	....	....	....
New Mexico........	122,460	119,565	64,496	55,069
Utah	82,190	143,963	74,509	69,454
Washington	66,880	75,116	45,973	29,143
Wyoming..........	97,575	20,789	14,152	6,637

*Not including Alaska. †Population 1885, 415,610.

Legislative Bodies of the United States.

STATES.	Number of Senators.	Number of Representatives.
Alabama	33	100
Arkansas	31	93
California	40	80
Colorado	40	80
Connecticut	21	248
Delaware	9	21
Florida	32	92
Georgia	44	175
Illinois	51	153
Indiana	50	100
Iowa	50	100
Kansas	40	125
Kentucky	38	100
Louisiana	36	120
Maine	31	151
Maryland	26	84
Massachusetts	40	240
Michigan	32	100
Minnesota	41	103
Mississippi	37	120
Missouri	34	143
Nebraska	30	90
Nevada	25	34
New Hampshire	24	300
New Jersey	21	60
New York	32	128
North Carolina	50	120
Ohio	37	114
Oregon	30	60
Pennsylvania	50	201
Rhode Island	36	72
South Carolina	33	124
Tennessee	25	75
Texas	31	93
Vermont	30	240
Virginia	40	100
West Virginia	25	65
Wisconsin	33	100
TERRITORIES.	*Council.*	*House.*
Arizona	13	26
Dakota	24	48
Idaho	13	26
Montana	13	26
New Mexico	13	26
Utah	13	26
Washington	13	26
Wyoming	13	26

Qualifications Required for Suffrage in Each State of the Union.

States.	Voters must be males 21 years of age and	Residence required in		
		State.	County.	Voting Prec'ct
Alabama....	Citizens or have declared intentions...	1 yr	3 m.	1 m.
Arkansas....	Citizens or have declared intentions...	1 yr	6 m.	1 m.
California ..a	Actual Citizens........................	1 yr	3 m.	1 m.
Colorado ...a	Citizens or have declared intentions...	6 m.	....	....
Connecticut.a	Actual Citizens........................	1 yr	6 m.	6 m.
Delaware ...	Actual County Tax-payers	1 yr	1 m.	....
Florida .....a	U. S. Citizens or have declared inten's	1 yr	6 m.	....
Georgia......	Actual Citizens........................	1 yr	6 m.	....
Illinois......a	Actual Citizens........................	1 yr	3 m.	1 m.
Indiana	Citizens or have declared intentions...	6 m.	2 m.	1 m.
Iowa ....a	Actual Citizens........................	6 m.	2 m.	....
Kansas c	Citizens or have declared intentions...	6 m.	....	1 m.
Kentucky....	Free White Male Citizens............	2 yr	1 yr	2 m.
Louisiana....	Citizens or have declared intentions...	1 yr	6 m.	1 m.
Maine ......a	Actual Citizens........................	3 m.	....	....
Maryland...a	Actual Citizens........................	1 yr	6 m.	....
Massach'ts..a	Citizens	1 yr	....	6 m.
Michigan...a	Citizens or have declared intentions...	3 m.	....	10 d
Minnesota..a	Citizens or have declared intentions...	4 m.	....	10 d
Mississippi. a	Actual Citizens........................	6 m.	1 m.	....
Missouri....c	Citizens or have declared intentions...	1 yr	2 m.	....
Nebraska...a	Citizens or have declared intentions...	6 m.	....	....
Nevada.....a	Citizens or have declared intentions...	6 m.	1 m.	....
N. Hamp're.a	Actual Citizens........................	....	....	T'n 6 m.
New Jersey.b	Actual Citizens........................	1 yr	5 m.	....
New York..b	Actual Citizens........................	1 yr	4 m.	1 m.
N. Carolina.a	Actual Citizens........................	1 yr	3 m.	....
Ohio.........	Actual Citizens........................	1 yr	....	....
Oregon	Citizens or have declared intentions...	6 m.	....	....
Penn'yania .a	Actual Citizens........................	1 yr	....	2 m.
R'de Island.a	Actual Citizens........................	1 yr	....	T'n 6 m.
S. Carolina.a	Actual Citizens........................	1 yr	2 m.	....
Tennessee ...	Actual Citizens........................	1 yr	6 m.	....
Texas........	Citizens or have declared intentions...	1 yr	6 m.	6 m.
Vermont ...a	Actual Citizens........................	1 yr	....	....
Virginia....a	Actual Citizens........................	1 yr	....	T'n 3 m.
WestVirginia	Actual Citizens........................	1 yr	2 m.	....
Wisconsin ..a	Citizens or have declared intentions...	1 yr	....	....

All the 38 states limit suffrage to male citizens, but in Colorado, Massachusetts, and several other states, women may vote at school district elections. In states marked a, voters are required to register before they can vote. In states marked b, registration is required in cities having a population of 10,000and over. In states marked c, registration required in cities only. In Ohio, registration is required in the larger cities.

Electoral and Popular Vote for President of the United States—1789-1888.

Date of Election.	No. States voting.	Whole No. Electors Appointed.	Electoral Votes cast.	CANDIDATES.	Politics of Candidates.	Electoral vote for each Candidate.	Popular vote for each Candidate.
1789	10	73	69	George Washington.	Federalist.	69	....
1792	15	135	132	George Washington.	Federalist.	132	....
1796	16	138	138	John Adams..........	Federalist.	71	....
				Thomas Jefferson....	Democrat.	67	....
1800	16	138	138	Thomas Jefferson*...	Democrat.	73	....
				John Adams..........	Federalist.	65	....
1804	17	176	176	Thomas Jefferson....	Democrat.	162	....
				Chas. C. Pinckney ...	Federalist.	14	....
1808	17	176	175	James Madison......	Democrat.	122	....
				Geo. Clinton.........	Democrat.	6	....
				Chas. C. Pinckney ...	Federalist.	47	....
1812	18	218	217	James Madison......	Democrat.	128	....
				DeWitt Clinton......	P. D. & F.	89	....
1816	19	221	217	James Monroe.......	Democrat.	183	....
				Rufus King..........	Federalist.	34	....
1820	24	235	231	James Monroe.......	Democrat.	231	....
				John Q. Adams......	Democrat.	1	....
1824	24	261	261	John Q. Adams†.....	Democrat.	84	105,321
				Andrew Jackson.....	Democrat.	99	155,872
				Wm. H. Crawford...	Democrat.	41	44,282
				Henry Clay..........	Democrat.	37	46,587
1828	24	261	261	Andrew Jackson.....	Democrat.	178	647,231
				John Q. Adams......	N. Repub.	83	509,097
1832	24	288	286	Andrew Jackson.....	Democrat.	219	687,502
				Henry Clay..........	N. Repub.	49	530,189
				John Floyd..........	Nullific'n D	11	33,108
				William Wirt........	Anti-Mas'n	7	
1836	26	294	294	Martin VanBuren....	Democrat.	170	761,549
				Wm. H. Harrison ...	Whig.	73	580,828
				Hugh L. White......	Whig.	26	112,581
				Daniel Webster......	Whig.	14	42,247
				Willie P. Mangum...	Whig.	11	....
1840	26	294	294	Wm. H. Harrison ...	Whig.	234	1,275,017
				Martin VanBuren....	Democrat.	60	1,128,702
				John G. Birney.......	Abolition.	....	7,059
1844	26	275	275	James K. Polk	Democrat.	170	1,337,243
				Henry Clay...........	Whig.	105	1,299,068
				John G. Birney	Abolition.	....	62,300
1848	30	290	290	Zachary Taylor......	Whig.	163	1,360,601
				Lewis Cass..........	Democrat.	127	1,220,544
				Martin VanBuren ...	Free Soil	....	291,263
				Gerritt Smith	Land Ref.	....	2,656

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*The vote for Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr being equal, no choice for President was made by the Electoral votes. February 17, 1801, when on the 36th ballot, ten states voted for Thomas Jefferson, four for Aaron Burr, and two in blank. Thomas Jefferson having received the votes of a majority of the states was thereby elected President, and Aaron Burr, Vice-President.

Electoral and Populor Vote—*Continued.*

Date of Election.	No. States voting	Whole No. Electors Appointed.	Electoral Votes cast.	CANDIDATES.	Politics of Candidates.	Electoral vote for each Candidate.	Popular vote for each Candidate.
1852	31	296	296	Franklin Pierce....	Democrat.	254	1,601,474
				Winfield Scott....	Whig.	42	1,386,578
				John P. Hale	Free Soil.	....	156,149
				Daniel Webster....	Whig.	....	6,994
				P. Broome....	Nat. Amer.	....	2,083
				George M. Troup..	So. Rights.	....	2,174
1856	31	296	296	James Buchanan...	Democrat.	174	1,838,169
				John C. Fremont...	Republican.	114	1,341,264
				Millard Fillmore...	American.	8	874,351
				Gerrett Smith......	Abolitionist	....	230
1860	33	303	303	Abraham Lincoln..	Republican.	180	1,866,352
				Stephen A. Douglas	Democrat.	12	1,375,057
				J. C. Breckenridge.	Democrat.	72	845,763
				John Bell..........	Union.	39	589,581
1864	22	234	233	Abraham Lincoln..	Republican.	212	2,216,067
				Geo. B. McClellan.	Democrat.	21	1,808,725
1868	34	294	294	Ulysses S. Grant...	Republican.	214	3,015,071
				Horatio Seymour..	Democrat.	80	2,709,613
1872	37	366	366	Ulysses S. Grant...	Republican.	286	3,597,070
				Horace Greeley....	Dem. & Lib	....	2,834,079
				Charles O'Connor	Democrat.	....	29,489
				James Black	Prohibition.	....	5,608
				Thos. A. Hendricks	Democrat.	42	....
				B. Gratz Brown....	Lib. & Dem	18	....
				Charles J. Jenkins.	Democrat.	2	....
				David Davis......	Liberal.	1	....
1876	38	369	369	Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican.	185	4,033,295
				Samuel J. Tilden ..	Democrat.	184	4,284,265
				Peter Cooper......	Greenback.	....	81,737
				Green Clay Smith..	Prohibition.	....	9,522
				James B. Walker..	Anti-S.Soc.	....	539
1880	38	369	369	James A. Garfield..	Republican.	214	4,454,195
				Winfield S. Hancock	Democrat.	155	4,449,052
				James B. Weaver..	Greenback.	....	3 7,830
				Neal Dow.........	Prohibition.	....	10,305
				John W. Phelps ...	Anti-S.Soc.	....	707
1884	38	401	....	Grover Cleveland..	Democrat.	219	4,873,079
				James G. Blaine....	Republican.	182	4,846,541
				Benjamin F. Butler	People's.	....	175,961
				John P. St. John..	Prohibition.	....	148,401
1888	38	401	....	Benjamin Harrison	Republican.	233	....
				Grover Cleveland.	Democrat.	168	....
				Clinton B. Fisk....	Prohibition.	....	....

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†None having received a majority of votes for President, the House of Representatives proceeded to an election. The votes of thirteen states were given for John Quincy Adams, seven for Andrew Jackson, and four for William H. Crawford; thereby electing Mr. Adams to the office of President.

Population at Time of Admission.

STATES.	Date of Admission.	Representative ratio on previous census.	Population when admitted.			Population by following census.
			Free.	Slave.	Total.	
Vermont	1791	33,000	85,425	....	85,425	154,465
Kentucky	1792	33,000	61,247	12,430	73,677	220,955
Tennessee	1796	33,000	†60,000	†7,000	†67,000	105,602
Ohio	1802	33,000	45,365	....	45,365	230,760
Louisiana	1812	35,000	41,896	34,660	76,556	152,923
Indiana	1816	35,000	63,897	....	63,897	147,178
Mississippi	1817	35,000	45,441	30,061	75,512	75,448
Alabama	1819	35,000				127,901
Illinois	1818	35,000	34,620	....	34,620	55,162
Maine	1820	35,000	298,269	....	298,269	399,445
Missouri	1821	40,000	56,335	10,222	66,557	140,455
Arkansas	1836	47,700	†43,000	†9,240	52,240	97,574
Michigan	1837	47,700	†85,000	....	†85,000	212,267
Florida	1845	70,680	†34,000	†30,000	†64,000	87,445
Texas	1845	70,680	†105,000	†38,000	†143,000	212,592
Iowa	1846	70,680	78,819	....	78,819	192,214
Wisconsin	1848	70,680	†180,000	....	†180,000	305,391
California	1850	93,423	92,597	....	92,597	379,994
Minnesota	1858	93,423	†120,000	....	†120,000	172,023
Oregon	1859	93,423	†50,000	....	†50,000	52,465
Kansas	1861	127,381	107,206	....	107,206	364,399
West Virginia	1863	127,381	....	....	†350,000	442,014
Nevada	1864	127,381	†40,000	....	†40,000	42,491
Nebraska	1867	127,381	†100,000	....	†100,000	122,993
Colorado	1876	131,425	†100,000	....	†100,000	194,649

†Estimated.

Date of Secession & Readmission of Southern States

STATES.	Passed an ordinance of Secession.	Again admitted to representation in Congress by Act of Congress.
Georgia	January 19, 1861	July 15, 1870
South Carolina	Dec. 20, 1860	June 25, 1868
Virginia	April 17, 1861	January 26, 1870
North Carolina	May 21, 1861	June 25, 1868
Tennessee	May 6, 1861	July 25, 1866
Louisiana	January 26, 1861	June 25, 1868
Mississippi	January 9, 1861	Feb'ry 23, 1870
Alabama	January 11, 1861	June 25, 1868
Arkansas	May 6, 1861	June 22, 1868
Florida	January 11, 1861	June 25, 1868
Texas	Feb. 1, 1861	March 30, 1870

Date of Ratifying Constitution and Amendments.

STATES.	Ratified Constitut'n.	Ratified 13th Am'd't	Ratified 14th Am'd't	Ratified 15th Am'd't
Alabama........	Dec.14, 1819	Dec. 2, 1865	July 13, 1868	Nov.24, 1869
Arkansas.......	Jun. 15, 1836	Apr.20, 1865	Apr. 6, 1868	Mar.30, 1869
California	Sept. 9, 1850	Dec.20, 1865	....	....
Colorado........	Mar. 3, 1875	....	....	....
Connecticut.....	Jan. 9, 1788	May 5, 1865	Jun. 3, 1866	May 19, 1869
Delaware	Dec. 7, 1787	....	....	....
Florida	Mar. 3, 1845	Dec.28, 1865	June 9, 1868	Jun. 15, 1869
Georgia.........	Jan. 2, 1788	Dec. 9, 1865	July 21, 1868	Feb. 2, 1870
Illinois..........	Dec. 3, 1818	Feb. 1, 1865	Jan. 15, 1867	Mar. 5, 1869
Indiana	Dec.11, 1816	Feb.16, 1865	Jan. 29, 1867	May14, 1869
Iowa	Mar. 3, 1845	Jan. 24, 1866	Apr. 3, 1868	Feb. 3, 1870
Kansas	Jan. 29, 1861	Feb. 7, 1865	Jan. 18, 1867	Jan. 19, 1870
Kentucky.......	Feb. 4, 1791	....	....	....
Louisiana.......	Apr. 8, 1812	Feb.17, 1865	July 9, 1868	Mar. 5, 1869
Maine	Mar. 3, 1820	Feb. 7, 1865	Jan. 19, 1867	Mar.12, 1869
Maryland.......	Apr.28, 1788	Feb. 3, 1865	....	....
Massachusetts ..	Feb. 6, 1788	Feb. 8, 1865	Mar.20, 1867	Mar.12, 1869
Michigan.......	Jan. 26, 1837	Feb. 2, 1865	Feb.15, 1867	Mar. 8, 1869
Minnesota	Feb.26, 1857	Feb.23, 1865	Feb. 1, 1867	Jan. 19, 1870
Mississippi	Dec.10, 1817	....	....	Jan. 17, 1870
Missouri........	Mar. 2, 1821	Feb.10, 1865	Jan. 26, 1867	Jan. 10, 1870
Nebraska.......	Feb. 9, 1867	....	Jun. 15, 1867	Feb.17, 1870
Nevada.........	Mar.21. 1864	Feb.16, 1865	Jan. 22, 1867	Mar. 1, 1869
New Hampshire	Jun. 21, 1788	July 1, 1865	July 7, 1866	July 7, 1869
New Jersey.....	Dec.18, 1787	Jan. 23, 1866	Sept.11, 1866	....
New York......	July 26, 1788	Feb. 3, 1865	Jan. 10, 1867	Apr.14, 1869
North Carolina.	Nov.21. 1789	Dec. 4, 1865	July 4, 1868	Mar. 5, 1869
Ohio............	Apr.30, 1802	Feb.10, 1865	Jan. 11, 1867	Jan. 27, 1870
Oregon	Feb.14, 1859	Dec.11, 1865	Sept.19, 1866	....
Pennsylvania ...	Dec.12, 1787	Feb. 8, 1865	Feb.13, 1867	Mar.26, 1869
Rhode Island...	May29, 1790	Feb. 2, 1865	Feb. 7, 1867	Jan. 18, 1870
South Carolina..	May23, 1788	Nov.13, 1865	July 15, 1868	Mar.16, 1869
Tennessee	June 1, 1796	Apr. 7, 1865	July 19, 1866	....
Texas	Dec.29, 1845	Feb.18, 1870	....	Feb.18, 1870
Vermont........	Feb.18, 1791	Mar. 9, 1865	Nov. 9, 1866	Oct. 21, 1869
Virginia	Jun. 26, 1788	Feb. 9, 1865	....	Oct. 8, 1869
West Virginia ..	Dec.31, 1862	Feb. 3, 1865	Jan. 16, 1867	Mar. 3, 1869
Wisconsin	May29, 1848	Mar. 1, 1865	Feb.13, 1867	Mar. 9, 1869

State and Territorial Governments.

States and Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Salaries.	Term Years.	Terms Expire.	Next Session Legislature Begins.	Rep. in Con.
Alabama	Montgomery	Thomas Seay, d.	$3,0 0	2	Nov., 1890	*Nov., 1888	8
Alaska Territory	Sitka	†A. P. Swineford, d.	3,000	.	....	....	..
Arizona Territory	Tucson	†C. Meyer Zulick, d.	2,600	4	....	*Jan., 1889	¶ 1
Arkansas	Little Rock	....	3,500	2	Jan., 1891	*Jan., 1889	5
California	Sacramento	R. W. Waterman, r.	6,000	4	Jan., 1891	*Jan., 1889	6
Colorado	Denver	Job A. Cooper, d.	3,000	2	Jan., 1891	*Jan., 1889	1
Connecticut	Hartford	W. H. Bulkley, r	2,000	2	Jan., 1891	Jan., 1889	4
Dakota Territory	Bismarck	†Louis K. Church, d.	2,600	4	....	*Jan., 1889	¶ 1
Delaware	Dover	B. T. Biggs, d.	2,000	4	Jan., 1891	*Jan., 1889	1
Dist. of Columbia	Washington	....	....	.	....	....	..
Florida	Tallahassee	Frank P. Fleming, d	3,500	4	Jan., 1893	*Jan., 1889	2
Georgia	Atlanta	John B. Gordon, d	3,000	2	Nov., 1890	*Nov., 1888	10
Idaho Territory	Boise City	†E. A. Stevenson, d.	2,600	4	....	*Dec., 1888	¶ 1
Illinois	Springfield	Joseph W. Fifer, r.	6,000	4	Jan., 1893	*Jan., 1889	20
Indiana	Indianapolis	Alvin P. Hovey, r	5,000	4	Jan., 1893	*Jan., 1889	13
Iowa	Des Moines	William Larrabee, r.	4,000	2	Jan., 1890	*Jan., 1889	11
Indian Territory	Talequah	....	....	.	....	....	..
Kansas	Topeka	L. W. Humphry, r.	3,000	2	Jan., 1891	*Jan., 1889	7
Kentucky	Frankfort	S. B. Buckner, d.	5,000	4	Sept. 1891	*Dec., 1889	11
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Francis T. Nicholls, d	4,000	4	April, 1892	*May, 1888	6
Maine	Augusta	E. C. Burleigh, r.	2,000	2	Jan., 1891	*Jan., 1889	4

* Biennial Sessions. † Appointed by the President and subject to his will as to length of term. ¶ Delegates.

Maryland	Annapolis	E. E. Jackson, d	4,500	4	Jan., 1892	*Jan., 1890	6
Massachusetts	Boston	Oliver Ames, r	4,000	1	Jan., 1890	Jan., 1889	12
Michigan	Lansing	C. G. Luce, r	1,000	2	Jan., 1891	*Jan., 1889	11
Minnesota	St. Paul	W. R. Merriam, r	3,800	3	Jan., 1892	*Jan., 1889	5
Mississippi	Jackson	Robert Lowry, d	4,000	4	Jan., 1890	*Jan., 1890	7
Missouri	Jefferson City	David R. Francis, d	5,000	4	Jan., 1893	*Jan., 1889	14
Montana Territory	Helena	†Preston H. Leslie, d	2,600	4		*Jan., 1889	¶ 1
Nebraska	Lincoln		2,500	2	Jan., 1891	*Jan., 1889	3
Nevada	Carson City	C. E. Stevenson, r	6,000	4	Jan., 1891	*Jan., 1889	1
New Hampshire	Concord	David H. Godell, r	1,000	2	June, 1891	*June, 1889	2
New Jersey	Trenton	R. S. Green, d	5,000	3	Jan., 1890	Jan., 1889	7
New Mexico Ter.	Santa Fe	†E. G. Ross, d	2,600	4		*Jan., 1889	¶ 1
New York	Albany	David B. Hill, d	10,000	3	Jan., 1892	Jan., 1889	34
North Carolina	Raleigh	Daniel G. Fowle, d	4,000	4	Jan., 1893	*Jan., 1889	9
Ohio	Columbus	Joseph B. Foraker, r	8,000	2	Jan., 1890	*Jan., 1890	21
Oregon	Salem	Sylvester Pennoyer, d	1,500	4	Jan., 1891	*Jan., 1889	1
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	James A. Beaver, r	10,000	4	Jan., 1891	*Jan., 1889	28
Rhode Island	Newport & Prov	Royal S. Taft, d	1,000	1	May, 1889	Jan., 1889	2
South Carolina	Columbia	J. P. Richardson, d	3,500	2	Dec., 1890	Nov. 1889	7
Tennessee	Nashville	R. L. Taylor, d	4,000	2	Jan., 1891	*Jan., 1889	10
Texas	Austin	L. S. Ross, d	4,000	2	Jan., 1891	*Jan., 1889	11
Utah Territory	Salt Lake City	†Caleb W. West, d	2,600	4		*Jan., 1890	¶ 1
Vermont	Montpelier	Wm. Dillingham, r	1,000	2	Oct., 1890	*Oct., 1890	2
Virginia	Richmond	Fitzhugh Lee, d	5,000	4	Jan., 1890	*Dec., 1889	10
Washington Ter.	Olympia	†Eugene Semple, d	2,600	4		*Oct., 1889	¶ 1
West Virginia	Charleston	A. B. Fleming, d	2,700	4	Mar., 1893	*Jan., 1889	4
Wisconsin	Madison	William D. Hoard, r	5,000	2	Jan., 1891	*Jan., 1889	9
Wyoming Ter.	Cheyenne	†Thos. Moonlight, d	2,600	4		*Nov., 1889	¶ 1

* Biennial Sessions. † Appointed by President and subject to his will as to length of term. ¶ Delegates.

Interest Laws of all the States and Territories in the United States.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FORFEITURE OR PENALTY.	Legal per cent.	Special.
Alabama	Of interest.	8	....
Arizona	No penalty	10	No limit
Arkansas	Of principal and interest	6	No limit
California	No penalty	10	No limit
Colorado	No penalty	10	No limit
Connecticut	Of all interest	6	No limit
Dakota.	Of all interest,	7	12
Delaware	Of contract	6	6
Dist. of Columbia	Of all interest	6	10
Florida	No penalty	8	No limit
Georgia	Of excess	7	12
Idaho	$300 fine or imprisonment	10	24
Illinois	Of all interest	6	8
Indiana	Of interest and costs	6	10
Iowa	Of interest and costs	6	10
Kansas	Of excess over 12 per cent	7	12
Kentucky	Of all interest	6	8
Louisiana	Of interest	5	8
Maine	No penalty	6	No limit
Maryland	Of excess	6	6
Massachusetts	No penalty; 6 per cent. on judgments	6	No limit
Michigan	Of excess	7	10
Minnesota	Of excess over 7 per cent	7	12
Mississippi	No penalty	6	No limit
Missouri	Of all interest	6	10
Montana	No penalty	10	....
Nebraska	Of all interest and costs	10	12
Nevada	No penalty	10	No limit
New Hampshire	Three times interest received	6	6
New Jersey	Of all interest	6	7
New Mexico	No penalty	6	12
New York	Of contract	7	7
North Carolina	$1000 fine or double principal	6	8
Ohio	Of excess	6	8
Oregon	Of principal, int. and cost	10	12
Pennsylvania	Of excess, Act of 1858	6	6
Rhode Island	Unless by contract	6	No limit
South Carolina	No penalty	7	No limit
Tennessee	Of over 6 per cent. and $100 fine	6	10
Texas	No penalty.	8	12
Utah	No penalty	10	7
Vermont	Of excess on R.R. bonds only	6	....
Virginia	Of excess.	6	No limit
Washington Ter.	No penalty	10	6
West Virginia	Of excess	6	6
Wisconsin	Of all interest	7	10
Wyoming Territory	No penalty	10	No limit

LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS

IN THE TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, JANUARY 1, 1889.

[r, republican; d, democrat; ind, independent.]

AURORA, county seat, Plankinton. District attorney, Dick Haney; register of deeds, S. R. Drake; sheriff, Joseph Stiffler; treasurer, Warren Dye; auditor, Albert Davis; judge of probate, Alonzo Kenyon; coroner, H. A. Tarbell; superintendent of schools, W. P. Robeson; clerk of the court, A. H. Rogers; commissioners, W. G. Andrews, John Heintz, B. V. Cook, John Davis, H. W. Bruyn.

BARNES, county seat, Valley City. District attorney, G. K. Andrus, d; register of deeds, John D. Black, r; sheriff, John Simons, r; treasurer, O. H. De S. Irgens, r; auditor, C. S. Walker, d; judge of probate, J. J. Dobbin, r; assessor, N. Flagler, r; coroner, J. W. Vidal, r; superintendent of schools, Mrs. Bell S. Spurr, r; clerk of the court, Alex McConnell, d; commissioners, Wm. A. Johnson, r; D. N. Green, r; Hans Oppegard, r; Darby O'Malley, d; E. S. Lawrence, r.

BEADLE, county seat, Huron. District attorney, Wm. B. Sterling, r; register of deeds, Marvin Cook, r; sheriff, Jacob E. Huffman, r; treasurer, James P. Davis, r; judge of probate, A. B. Coplin, r; coroner, J. L. Foxton, r; superintendent of schools, Cora M. Shober, r; clerk of the court, George W. Woodbury, d; commissioners, James P. Dixon, r; C. S. Fassett, r; J. L. Spaulding, r; C. S. Sprague, r; David H. Best, r.

BENSON, county seat, Minnewaukan. District attorney, Eugene S. Rolfe, r; register of deeds, James M. Cubbison, r; sheriff, Fred Snore, r; treasurer, Carl G. Brown, r; county clerk, James M. Cubbison, r; judge of probate, Henry U. Thomas, r; assessor, Samuel Ells, d; coroner, Charles B. M. Craig, r; superintendent of schools, Michael F. Minehan, d; clerk of the court, Jacob L. Richmond; commissioners, William M. Anderson, r; James Michels, r; C. L. Lindstrom, r.

BILLINGS, county seat, Medora. District attorney, (attached to Stark county); register of deeds, J. C. Williamson, d; sheriff, Oren Kendlen, d; treasuer, J. A. Ferris, r; auditor, J. C. Williamson, d; judge of probate, J. D. McCaul, r; assessor, C. H. Mason, d; coroner, N. Lebo, r; superintendent of schools, W. F. Dantz, r; clerk of the court, (attached to Stark for judicial purposes); commissioners, Howard Eaton, r; J. A. Van Eeghen, d;

BON HOMME, county seat, Tyndall. District attorney, J. D. Elliott, r; register of deeds, Paul Landmann, r; sheriff, John R. Petrie, r; treasurer, F. H. Morgan, r; judge of probate, Oregon Richmond, r; assessor, J. D. Garner, r; coroner, Joseph Williams, r; superintendent of schools, W. E. Moore, r; clerk of the court, C. H. Stilwill, r; commissioners, Chas. N. McCollum, d; E. J. Monfore, r; Phineas Crandall, r; Thos. H. Abbott, r; Wm. E Bardwell, r.

BOTTINEAU, county seat, Bottineau. District attorney, Virgil B. Noble; register of deeds, M. O. Tibbits, sheriff, David Hoover; trearsurer, P. R. Ferguson; auditor, M. O. Tibbets; judge of probate, Arch McArthur; assessor, Anton Svensrud; coroner, Alexander Maclay; superintendent of schools, Fred W. Cathro; clerk of the court, John W. Bennett; commissioners, L. P. Lemay, Ezra Turner, L. D. Dana, James Cudlin, George Michie.

BROOKINGS, county seat, Brookings. District attorney, J. O. Andrews, r; register of deeds, B. H. Lien, r; sheriff, Geo. W. Hurd, r; treasurer, Wm. Nicholson, r; auditor, Wm. H. Cornell, r; judge of probate, D. R. Sweezey, r; coroner, C. W. Higgins, r; superintendent of schools, Chas. Robinson, r; clerk of the court, Louis Patnaud, d; commissioners, Allen Smith, r; O. J. Otternes, r; A. E. Kinney, r; Martin Slumley, r; I. Atkinson, r.

BROWN, county seat, Aberdeen. District attorney, E. T. Taubman, r; register of deeds, H. F. Burnham, r; sheriff, J. L. Cherry, r; treasurer, H. S. Williams, r; auditor, S. C Hedger, r; judge of probate, J. R. Beebe, r; coroner, W. J. Evans, r; superintendent of schools, C. J. C. Macleod, r; clerk of the court, E. K. Lodewick, d; commissioners, F. B. Smith, d; S. A. Kennedy, r; E. H. Alley, r; W. I. Steere, r; W. J. Tower, r.

BRULE, county seat, Chamberlain. District attorney, W. A. Porter, d; register of deeds, T. A. Stevens, r; sheriff, J. A. VanHorn, r; treasurer, W. V. Lucas, r; auditor, B. W. Ryan, d; judge of probate, W. C. Graybill, d; assessor, Joseph Stichart, d; coroner, I. C. Hollinger, r; superintendent of schools, J. M. Hamilton, r; clerk of the court, D. W. Spauling, r; commissioners, M. M. Richards, r; Thos. Liddiard, r; J. J. Gregg, r; Edgar Moss, r; (vacancy in third district.)

BUFFALO, county seat, GannValley. District attorney, (do not elect); register of deeds, B. C. Huddle, d; sheriff, Ed Richards, d; treasurer, Wm. J. Hughis, r; judge of probate, J. C. Marshall, d; assessor, E. O. Evenson, r; coroner, John Brickley, ind; superintendent of schools, Homer A. Dye, r; clerk of the court, B. C. Huddle, d; commissioners, Henry Klendt, r; Lloyd Thorn, d; H. B. Farren, r.

BURLEIGH, county seat, Bismarck. District attorney, John C. Hollemback, d; register of deeds, John H. Richards, r; sheriff, Frank Donnelly, d; treasurer, John P. Dunn, ind; auditor, Robert R. Marsh, d; judge of probate, John F. Philbrick, r; assessor, A. M. Thompson, d; coroner, P. B. Webb, r; superintendent of schools, W. H. Winchester, r; clerk of the court, Oliver H. Holt, r; commissioners, M. J. Edgerly, r; Anderson Healy, ind; Gust W. Johnson, r.

BUTTE, county seat, Minnesela. District attorney, W. J. Larimer, r; register of deeds, Peter Miller, r; sheriff, G. W. Kingsbury, r; treasurer, S. A. Wheeler, r; judge of probate, T. B. Rollins, r; assessor, W. H. Bell, r; coroner, J. K. Cornett, r; superintendent of schools, Mrs. Ella G. Ames, r; clerk of the court, Douglas Sayre, r; commissioners, A. Giles, r; H. M. Stearns, r; H. K. Rua.

CAMPBELL, county seat, Mound City. District attorney, S. Samuel Bassett, r; register of deeds, J. E. Horton, d; sheriff, H. W. Sager, r; treasurer, J. M. Johnston, r; judge of probate, H. J. Kruegger, r; assessor, Peter Orth, r; coroner, J. H. Allen, r; superintendent of schools, Ira Hatch, r; clerk of the court, Harry T. Craig, d; commissioners, A. E. Lewis, r; David Heine, r; T. A. Fossum, r; James Reid, r; J. Shafer, r.

CASS, county seat, Fargo. District attorney, S. B. Bartlett, d; register of deeds, John H. Hansen, r; sheriff: Charles W. Smith, d; treasurer, A. H. Burke, r; auditor, P. S. Goiberg, r; judge of probate, Augustus Roberts, r; assessor, E. H. Holte, r; coroner, A. A. Andrews, r; superintendent of schools, Wm. Mitchell, r; clerk of the court, T. C. McConnell, d; commissioners, James Hobs, r; A. B. Guptill, r; Duncan Laren, r; Wm. Strehlow, d; L. K. Rich, r

CAVALIER, county seat, Langdon. District attorney, Fred Zick, r; register of deeds, P. K. Haugen, r; sheriff, Gunder Nelson, r; treasurer, George F. Winter, d; auditor, H. D Albert, d; judge of probate, H. E. Dorval, d; coroner, J. J. Riley, r; superintendent of schools, E. J. Fox, ind; clerk of the court, John E. Truax, d; commissioners, E. I. Donovan, d; Thos Prior, ind; John F. Anderson, r; William Rowe, d; Antoine Marcelin, ind.

CHARLES MIX, county seat, Wheeler. District attorney, E. M. Starcher, d, register of deeds, J. W. Beezley, r; sheriff, R. M. Anderson, d; treasurer, W. H. Minahan, d; judge of probate, Loyal Adams, r; assessor, W. L. Walson, r; coroner, T. M. Stewart, r; superintendent of schools, E. D. Wood, r; clerk of the court, D. L. P. Lamb, d; commissioners, W. A. Lathrop, r; F. E. Tomlinson, r; J. G. Coates, r.

CLAY, county seat, Vermillion. District attorney, E. M. Kelsey; register of deeds, A. A. Quarnberg; sheriff, Isaac Cope; treasurer, Cyrus J. Fry; judge of probate, Jared Junyan; coroner, F. A. Sabin; superintendent of schools, Charles Kahl; commissioners, Harvey Gurderson. ——— ———

CLARK, county seat, Clark. District attorney, John E. Bennett; register of deeds, P. W. Ware; sheriff, Fred H. Geyer; treasurer, J. W. Humphrey; judge of probate, Frank G. Bohri; assessor, L. J. Custard; coroner, R. W. Leitch; commissioners, W. J. Clemons, ——— ———

CODINGTON, county seat, Watertown. District attorney, J. E. Mellette, r; register of deeds, W. O. Fraser, d; sheriff, L. S. Deming, r; treasurer, F. P. Phillips, r; auditor, F. H. Adams, r; judge of probate, J. M. Weeden, d; assessor, E. Dunbar, r; coroner, S. V. Groesbeck, r; superintendent of schools, Frank Crane, r; clerk of the court, J. B. Hantem, d; commissioners, O. D. Stevens, r; E. D. Wheelock, r; Geo. F. Fuller, d; J. H. Michaels, r; John Fox, d.

CUSTER, county seat, Custer City. District attorney, Edmund Smith; register of deeds, Joseph E. Pilcher; sheriff, Wm. Wood, treasurer, E. H. Flynn; judge of probate, E. G. Johnson; assessor, Willis McDermand; coroner, J. H. Long; superintendent of schools, P. F. McMahon; clerk of the court, F. J. V. Rulikowski; commissioners, Joseph Heumphries, ——— ———

DAVISON, county seat, Mitchell. District attorney, O. O. Stanchfield, d; register of deeds, James Wells, r; sheriff, S. Dwight, r; treasurer, S. F. Goodykoonts, d; auditor, R. F. Robinson, r; judge of probate, Edward Johnston, r; assessor, B. H. Bennett, r; coroner, I. Wendie, r; superintendent of schools, H. L. Bras, r; clerk of the court, John C. McBride, d; commissioners, George Hunter, r; Henry Anderson, r; John Cook, r; F. D. Tyler, r; H. McCormick, r.

DAY, county seat, Webster. District attorney, A. J. Wolfe, r; register of deeds, G. S. Maynard, r; sheriff, Charles Siglinger, r; treasurer, J. T. Goodwin, d; auditor Albert Smith, r; judge of probate, George Bryant, r; assessor, J. J. Cowan, r; coroner, H. A. Peabody, r; superintendent of schools, Amos E. Barker, r; clerk of the court, J. A. Lee, d; commissioners, Leonard Hazeldon, r; Thomas Cloyd, r; H. O. Wickre, T. N. Bennett, L. J. Langland, r.

DEUEL, county seat, Gary. District attorney, H. B. Monaghan, r; register of deeds, T. C. Peterson, r; sheriff, Frank E. Millard, r; treasurer, Joseph Hebal, r; auditor, John A. Thronson, r; judge of probate, A. J. Torgerson, r; assessor, (township system); coroner, John Cronin, d; superintendent of schools, O. C. Dokken, r; clerk of the court, Joseph E. Boyer, d; commissioners, C. J. Ronald, r; C J. Peterson, r; Garrett Prange, d; Jacob Derr, d; J. L. Mellom, r.

DICKEY, county seat, Ellendale. District attorney, John H. Boyle; register of deeds, George H. Keyes; sheriff, Wm. A. Cross; treasurer, Thomas W. Millham; auditor, Thurlow Weed; judge of probate, S. A. Bowes; coroner, M. F. Merchant; superintendent of schools, Charles A. Kent; clerk of the court, Thomas M. Evans; commissioners, Charles L. Ward; D. B. McDonald; H. J. Perrine; Tormod Wettre; C. H. Bateman.

DOUGLAS, county seat, Grand View. District attorney, E. W. Cline, r; register of deeds, K. G. Foster, r; sheriff, Harry Thompson, r; treasurer, P. Earnisse, r; judge of probate, W. N. Streeter, r; assessor, John C. Elbinger, r; coroner, F. W. Ward, r; superintendent of schools, Lewis H. Parks, r; clerk of the court, K. G. Foster, r; commissioners, Henry Ruff, r; Henry Wilson, r; A. Duncan, r; John F. Keeton, r; F. Lecocq, Jr., r.

EDDY, county seat, New Rockford. District attorney, Joseph Cleary, r; register of deeds, Henry E. Gardner, r; sheriff, James E. Daley, r; treasurer, L. G. Willis, d; judge of probate, A. C. Buck, d; assessor, A. D, Tomlinson, r; coroner, E. S. Miller, d; superintendent of schools, S. N. Putnam, r; clerk of the court, H. E. Gardner, r; commissioners, J. W. Hackney, r; Wm. Woodward, r; Ole Hendrickson, r.

EDMUNDS, county seat, Ipswich. District attorney, L. F. Rowlee; register of deeds, Joseph W. Parmley; sheriff, R. D. Faris; treasurer, P. E. Cox; judge of probate, W. C. Stout; assessor, Elmer Lewis; coroner, A. J. Gilson; commissioner, David Gamble, —— ——

EMMONS, county seat, Williamsport. District attorney, (no election called); register of deeds, E. T. Herrick, r; sheriff, James S. McGee, d; treasurer, Dugald Campbell, ind; auditor, E. T. Herrick, r; judge of probate, John Kiefristra, r; assessor, Charles McIntyre, d; coroner, David Chapman, d; superintendent of schools, John H. Worst, r; clerk of the court, Charles H. Bumstead, r; commissioners James B. Gayton, r; Wm. L. Yeater, d; R. W. Child, r.

FALL RIVER, county seat, Hot Springs. District attorney, S. E. Wilson, r; register of deeds, C. E. Lawyer, d; sheriff, S. Gifford, r; treasurer, H. Adams, r; judge of probate, F. Callahan, d; assessor, H. H. Cossett, r; coroner, N. Ands, r; superintendent of schools, W. C. Thompson, d; clerk of the court, (appointment not yet made); commissioners, A. A. Powell, d; W. P. Phillips, r; H. Brigham, r.

FAULK, county seat, Faulkton. District attorney, Frank Turner, r; register of deeds, J. H, Sheik, r; sheriff, H. D. Chamberlain, r; treasurer, W. B. Monroe, r; auditor, John L. Chain, r; judge of probate, C. H. Derr, r; assessor, M. Summy, r; coroner, J. P. Rathbun, r; superintendent of schools, A. A. McCoy, r; clerk of the court, S. D. Griffin, r; commissioners, J. O. Day, r; J. F. Reynolds, r; O. C. Johnson, r; D. H. Van Valkenberg, r; Charles Marvin, r.

FOSTER, county seat, Carrington. District attorney, Heber McHugh, d; register of deeds, G. L. Farnham, r; sheriff, Ralph Hall, d; treasurer, E. F. Porter, r; judge of probate, Geo. H. Estabrook, r; assessor, E. P. Guptel, r; coroner, H. W. Higgins, r; superintendent of schools, Laura J. Eisenhuth; clerk of the court, James Murphy, d; commissioners, A. O. Elder, r; I. N. Putnam, r: F. G. Barlow, r.

GRAND FORKS, county seat, Grand Forks. District attorney, John M. Cochrane, r; register of deeds, E. C. Elwood, r; sheriff, Jas. K. Swan, d; treasurer, A. Abrahamson, r; auditor, W. J. Anderson, r; judge of probate, Richard Bennett, r; coroner, A. P. Rounsevell, r: superintendent of schools, M. A. Shirley, r; clerk of the court, G. F. Shutt, d; commissioners, John Bjorgo, d; Geo. H. Walsh, ind; Joseph Colosky, ind; O. M. Steele, r; C. L. Graber, d.

GRANT, county seat, Milbank. District attorney, J. H. Owen, r; register of deeds, C. W. Martens, d; sheriff, H. J. Benedict, r: treasurer, J. S. Farley, r; auditor, John Douglass, d; judge of probate, Bion A. Dodge, r; coroner, H. G. Rose, r; superintendent of schools, G. W. Prevey, r; clerk of the court, C. A. Stream, d; commissioners, Wm. Graham, r; W. T. Burman, r; Wm. Jennings, r.

GRIGGS, county seat, Cooperstown. District attorney, Iver Jacobson, d; register of deeds, Rollef Berg, r; sheriff, M. L. Michaels, r; treasurer, Kund Thompson, r: auditor, P. A. Melgard, d; judge of probate, P. E. Nelson, r; assessor, Frithiof Greenland, r; coroner, T. F. Kerr, d: superintendent of schools, T. F. Kerr, d; clerk of the court, John M. Jorgensen, r; commissioners, R. C. Cooper, Neik Hemingson, Andrew Tolfin, C. H. Moseley, D. Forest Cornant.

HAMLIN, county seat, Castlewood. District attorney, J. P. Cheever, r; register of deeds, I. C. Gilbertson, r; sheriff, A. A. Horten, d; treasurer, H. P. Horswill, d; auditor, George T. Taft, d; judge of probate, L. F. King, r; coroner, H. C. Sedgwick, r; superintendent of schools, Thomas Ward, d; clerk of the court; John E. Hanna, d; commissioners, Jacob Cass, r; Wm. Marshall, d; Robert Dixon, r.

HAND, county seat, Miller. District attorney, S. V. Ghrist, r; register of deeds, W. B. Weber, r; sheriff, D. Walsh, ind; treasurer, B. R. Howell, r; auditor, F. H. Burton, r; judge of probate, J. A. Hughes, r; assessor, F. Nickleson; coroner, J. C. Kealey; superintendent of schools, E. H. Wood; clerk of the court, C. W. Bowne; commissioner, W. W. Elder, ——, ——, HANSON, county seat, Alexandria. District attorney, F. B. Smith; register of deeds, Geo. E. Foster; sheriff, T. J. Wilson; treasurer, P. F. Wickhem; judge of probate, Jas. K. Hotchkins; assessor, W. S. Carman; coroner, O. J. Bixby; superintendent of schools, Jas. H. Petrie; clerk of the court, J. O. Foot; commissioners, C. H. Morse, A. B. Brown, M. Krier.

HUGHES, county seat, Pierre. District attorney, L. E. Gaffy, r; register of deeds, James S. Sebree, r; sheriff, A. S. Guthrie, r; treasurer, Thomas H. Green, r; judge of probate, William Stough, r; assessor, A. N. Chandler, r; coroner, Dr. C. C. Sprague, r; superintendent of schools, Crosby G. Davis, r; clerk of the court, Dell Coy, d; commissioners, W. S. Wells, r; A. D. Marriott, r; Frank L. Fuller, r; William Rowland, r;

HUTCHINSON, county seat, Olivet. District attorney, G. P. Harben, d; register of deeds, Henry Hell, r; sheriff, David Bellou, d; treasurer, John Schamber, d; auditor, J. F. Doerscher, d; judge of probate, L. B. Carvell, d; assessor, Christian Aisenbrey, r; coroner, P. L. Anderson, d; superintendent of schools, F. W. Graves, d; clerk of the court, J. C. Boyles, r; commissioners, Peter Maag, r; Jacob Puetz; vacancy in 2d district.

HYDE, county seat, Highmore. District attorney, D. A. W. Perkins, r; register of deeds, John H. McCord, d; sheriff, S. R. Meigs, r; treasurer, John A. Sedgwick, r; auditor, Fred M. Barnes, r; judge of probate, John C. Stoner, r; assessor, Stephen Swift, d; coroner, H. H. Stoner, d; superintendent of schools, Titus E. Price, r; clerk of the court, L. Q. Jeffries, d; commissioners, W. W. Kingsbury, r; G. W. Comstock, r; Simon Fritzson, d; James H. Petteys, d; H. B. Young, d.

JERAULD, county seat, Wessington Springs. District attorney, Alonzo Converse, d; register of deeds, F. W. Whitney, d; sheriff, Pat McDonald, d; treasurer, H. J. Wallace, r; judge of probate, John R. Francis, d; assessor, C. S. Richardson, r; coroner, A. M. Mathias, r; superintendent of schools, I. S. Binford, r; clerk of the court, Chas. W. McDonald, r; commissioners, R. J. Eastman, ind; John Grant, ind; Jefferson Sickler, d.

KIDDER, county seat, Steele. District attorney, W. F. Cochrane, d; register of deeds, A. G. Clark, r; sheriff, T. J. Woodmanse, r; treasurer, Isaac A. Foye, d; judge of probate, R. P. Allison, d; assessor, J. D. Williams, d; coroner, R. H. Dodds, r; superintendent of schools, Mamie Portner; clerk of the court, C. G. D. Watkins, r; commissioners, Sam A. Hogue, r; John Harcourt, r; George S. Roberts, r.

KINGSBURY, county seat, DeSmet. District attorney, J. Frank Watson, d; register of deeds, August C. Hanson, r; sheriff, J. K. Smith, r; treasurer, Anton Keller, d; auditor, Geo. H. Durkee, r; judge of probate, Phillip

Lawrence, r; coroner, Dr. Van Buskirk, r; superintendent of schools, R. S. Gleason, r; clerk of the court, C. L. Dywley, d; commissioners, Edward Burke, r; E. J. Reed, r; Perry Lawton, r; A. M. Aspenwall, r; E. H. Couse, r.

LAKE, county seat, Madison. District attorney, O. O. Murray, d; register of deeds, V. R. Waddin, r; sheriff, Wm. Lee, r; treasurer, Wm. Tobin, d; auditor, George Runkel, r; judge of probate, N. H. Downs, r; assessor, S. Ayers, r; coroner, E. L. Clark, r; superintendent of schools, E. H. Evenson, Henry Georgite; clerk of the court, L. R. Curran; commissioners, J. B. Sommars, E. W. Dyer, Wm. McBain.

LA MOURE, county seat, LaMoure. Register of deeds, J. T. Butler, r; sheriff, J. W. Stoddard, ind; treasurer, W. E. Brewer, r; auditor, Geo. R. Fraleck, r; judge of probate, J. W. Johnson, r; assessor, J. Flaherty, d; coroner, H. G. Anderson, d; superintendent of schools, J. M. Devine, r; clerk of the court, E. M. Whitman, r; commissioners, August Beckman, r; A. E. Ramy, r; Edward Croman, r; L. L. Thompson, r; A. E. Gardner, d.

LAWRENCE, county seat, Deadwood. District attorney, W. G. Rice, r; register of deeds, John Baker, r; sheriff, A. J. Knight, r; treasurer, K. G. Phillips, r; auditor, R. H. Driscoll, r; judge of probate, L. Gordon, r; assessor, T. J. Sparks, r; superintendent of schools, Miss Sue Neil, r; clerk of the court, W. H. Jones, d; commissioners, D. A. McPherson, r; Enos Lane, d; F. M. Allen, r.

LINCOLN, county seat, Canton. District attorney, J. W. Carter, r; register of deeds, George Olson, r; sheriff, B. B. Wright, r; treasurer, Edgar Dean, r; auditor, H. N. Coope,r r; judge of probate, Geo. Hubbard, r; assessor, (township assessors); coroner, A. G. Noid, r; superintendent of schools, C. B. Isham, r; clerk of the court, T. W. Miller, d; commissioners, Ole Hokonstad, r; James Lewis, r; Henry Kundert, r.

LOGAN, county seat, Napoleon. District attorney, (none); register of deeds, G. A. Bryant; sheriff, O. T. House; treasurer, Chas. J. Hoof; judge of probate, John Orner; assessor, S. M. Barry; coroner, John B. Spangler; superintendent of schools, Jennie C. Foster, clerk of the court, (none); commissioners, C. Siberts; Wm. E. Hoke, Peter Koenig.

MARSHALL, county seat, Britton. District attorney, R. W. Parliman, d; register of deeds, E. A. Cooper, r; sheriff, W. L. Hinkley, r; treasurer, H. M. Gerberuh, r; auditor, S. H. Marsh, r; judge of probate, Geo. Hickman, r; assessor, Robert White, r; coroner, Dr. R. R. Jones, r; superintendent of schools, Wm. Cook, r; clerk of the court, Henry C. Hamilton, d; commissioners, J. P. Grant, r; T. G. Quarve, r; H. M. Gerberuh, r.

McCOOK, county seat, Salem. District attorney, E. H. Wilson; register of deeds, Stephen Welbes; sheriff, Mathew White; treasurer, George H. Randall; judge of probate, Milo Foot; assessor, Frank Brack; coroner, P. Kendal; commissioners, D. C. Morgan, ——, ——, ——, ——.

McHENRY, county seat, Towner. District attorney, (none); register of deeds, George T. Inkster, r; sheriff, Wm. R. Pitts, r; treasurer, George H. Soule, r; auditor, Allen Mitchell, r; judge of probate, Wm. D. McClintock, r; assessor, Don Western, r; coroner, Geo. Straub, r; superintendent of schools, Hans J. Kopperdahl, r; clerk of the court, Wm. D. McClintock, r; commissioners, Claus Schroeder, r; Ole Gilbertson, r; Wm. D. Robinson, r; Gordon B. Sewell, r; Geo. W. Strong, d.

McINTOSH, county seat, Ashley. District attorney, Geo. H. Fay, r; register of deeds, J. H. Wishek, r; sheriff, C. O. Johnson, r; treasurer, I. O. Gulack, r; judge of probate, R. A. Larimer, r; assessor, H. A. Garbelman, r; coroner, H. Paasch, r; superintendent of schools, A. T. Wiles, r; clerk of the court, C. C. Hammond, r; commissioners, C. V. Basye, r; Geo. W. Lilly, r; Christ. Albright, r.

McLEAN, county seat, Washburn. District attorney, (no election called); register of deeds, Herman Hanson; sheriff, Peter Londquist; treasurer, John J. Robinson; judge of probate, A. C. Renard; assessor, Peter Nelson; coroner, F. R. Smythe; superintendent of schools, A. C. Aubal; clerk of the court, L. M. Wallin; commissioners, John R. Armstrong, C. T. Lange, O. O. Rhude.

McPHERSON, county seat, Leola. District attorney, Lyman T. Boucher, r; register of deeds, Andrew Williams, r; sheriff, Fred Junge, jr., ind; treasurer, Clarence Smith, r; judge of probate, H. Z. Moulton, r; assessor, A. J. Sayre, r; coroner, C. T. Gamble, r; superintendent of schools, C. J. Collier, d; clerk of the court, S. P. Hardenbrook, d; commissioners, S. P. Howell, r; W. W. Cornwall, d; J. O. A. Bennett, ind; E. G. Howell, ind; Peter Wittmayer, r.

MERCER, county seat, Stanton. District attorney, Henry Loy, d; sheriff, Cassius C. Moore, r; treasurer, David P. Tresler, r; auditor, and ex-officio clerk, H. C. Loy; d; judge of probate, Lewis Devault; d; assessor, Samuel Sprecher, r; coroner, George W. Black, r; superintendent of schools, Mrs. Alice V. Cook, r; clerk of the court, Sydenham C. Walker, r; commissioners, W. T. Jones, r; Gottlieb Isaak, r; James Roberts, d; N. P. Nyman, ind; J. J. Morrow, d.

MINER, county seat, Howard. District attorney, D. D. Holdridge, r; register of deeds, Jas. J. Cox, r; sheriff, Frank J. Fox, r; treasurer, John O. Strand, r; auditor, Hugh Smith, d; judge of probate, Joel Brown, r; assessor, H. M. Hanson, r; coroner, J. B. Walters, ind; superintendent of schools, A. W. McClaren, r; clerk of the court, C. A. Crissey, r; commissioners, J. P. Ryan, d: E. G. Reeves, r; H. W. Eddy, r; T. P. Reese, r; R. D. Stove, r.

MINNEHAHA, county seat, Sioux Falls. District attorney, C. O. Bailey, d; register of deeds, N. E. Phillips, r; sheriff, John Sundback, r; treasurer, O. S. Swenson, r; auditor, J. A. Stanfield, r; judge of probate, R. C. Hawkins, d; assessor, (township assessors); coroner, T. S. Roberts, r; superintendent of schools, H. J. Whipple, r; clerk of the court, W. D. Stiles, d; commissioners, J. C. Eldridge, r; G. D. Bannister, r; O. F. Bowles, r; Henry Mundt, d.

MOODY, county seat, Flandreau. District attorney, E. L. Powers, d; register of deeds, F. E. Minier, r; sheriff, J. M. Bennett, r; treasurer, Albert Falgro, r; auditor, J. F. Goodsell, r; judge of probate, C. D. Pratt, r; assessor, Ole O. Aaker, r; coroner, Dr. Geo. A. Pettigrew, r; superintendent of schools, W. W. Spear, r; clerk of the court, Alex J. George, d; commissioners, Dennis Jacobs, r; R. Dunlap, r; Jacob Lorentson, ind.

MORTON, county seat, Mandan. District attorney, H. G. Voss, r; register of deeds, Joseph Miller, r; sheriff, Geo. H. Bingenheimer, r; treasurer, F. A. Briggs, r; auditor, John Foran, d; judge of probate, E. C. Rice, r; assessor, Geo. A. Breckenridge, r; coroner, Dr. J. G. Walter, r; superintendent of schools, E. J. Steele, r; clerk of the court, M. B. Doyle, r; commissioners, Patrick W. McGillic, d; J. J. Luck, r; W. A. Wheeler, r; D. L. Foust, d; (vacancy in first district.)

NELSON, county seat, Lakota. District attorney, M. N. Johnson; register of deeds, A. M. Tofthagen; sheriff, Frank K. McCoy; treasurer, Wm. C. Daniels; auditor, N. F. Webb; judge of probate, H. D. Fruit; assessor, O. O. Forde; coroner, W. R. Hubbert; superintendent of schools, M. L. Williams; clerk of the court, Charles Adler; commissioners, J. H. McLaughlin, J. W. Forbes; O. K. Kjorvestad, James Collins, J. G. Gordon.

OLIVER, county seat, Bentley. District attorney, B. W Shaw, (employed); register of deeds, George Sanger; sheriff, P. H. Bagnell; treasurer, Wm. B. Smith; judge of probate, Charles Griffith; assessor, Henry Albers; coroner, Daniel Connelly; superintendent of schools, Mrs. Thomas Gordon; clerk of the court, George Sanger; commissioners, John Albers; Louis Connelly, J. W. Hendricks.

PEMBINA, county seat, Pembina. District attorney, W. I. Kneeshaw; register of deeds, J. H. Anderson; sheriff, Wm. James; treasurer, E. T. Thompson; auditor, John Kaburgh; judge of probate, E. A. Armstrong; coroner, J. B. Muer; commissioners, John Johnson, Henry McGinn, ——.

PENNINGTON, county seat, Rapid City. District attorney, Charles W. Brown; register of deeds, Lyman Lamb; sheriff, Robert Boyd, Jr.; treasurer, George T. Carr; auditor, George C. Hunt; judge of probate, Levi McGee; assesor, Elihu Wilson; coroner, Abel Mathias; commissioners, Fred J. Cross, ——, ——.

POTTER, county seat, Gettysburg. District attorney, H. Medbury; register of deeds, Y. T. O'Neill; sheriff, L. Y. Ferris; treasurer, H. T. Meacham; auditor, E. T. Grass; judge of probate, F. W. Burdick; assessor, Wm. Austin; coroner, M. A. Willey; commissioners, Daniel Carroll, ——, ——.

RAMSEY, county seat, Devils Lake. District attorney, James F. O'Brien, d; register of deeds, H. M. Creel, d; sheriff, Ever Wagness, r; treasurer, Ole Sernnegard, ind; auditor, Henry Hale, r; judge of probate, P. J. McClory, r; assessor, Albert Roberts, r; coroner, William Hurst, r; superintendent of schools, John F. Cowan, r; clerk of the court; T. C. Saunders, r; commissioners, Thomas Thorson, r; Wm. Mahood, d; John Barton, d; Edward Lohues, r; James McCormick, r.

RANSOM, county seat, Lisbon. District attorney, Patrick H. Rourke, r; register of deeds, Rufus M. Davis, r; sheriff, Thomas N. Orum, r; treasurer, Hans P. Grinager, d; auditor, Thomas J. Harris, r; judge of probate, Edwin J. Ryman, r; assessor, E. O. Faucett, r; coroner, A. B. Herrick, r; superintendent of schools, W. F. Grange, r; clerk of the court, Ulyses, Hertig, d; commissioners, James Anderson, r; F. A. Blood, r; L. B. Chamberlain, r; A. R Berland, r; W. H. White, r.

RICHLAND, county seat, Wahpeton. District attorney, W, S. Lauder, r; register of deeds, J. M. Ruggler, r; sheriff, J. H. Miller, r; treasurer, O. K. Ulsaker, r; auditor, O. H. Perry, r; judge of probate, John Shippam, d; assessors, (township assessors); coroner, H. H. Baldwin, r; superintendent of schools, W. M. House, r; clerk of the court, J. W. Cope, d; commissioners, Peter S. Larson, r; H. C. N. Myhra, r; Fritz Wessel, d; Peter Kramer, d; Joakim Bauer, d.

ROBERTS, county seat, Wilmot. District attorney, A. H. Ingersoll, r; register of deeds, D. Eastman, r; sheriff, M. W. Gorman, d; treasurer, Wm. McKusick, r; auditor, D. Eastman; r; judge of probate, F. A. Countryman, d; coroner, Dr. E. S. Clark, r; superintendent of schools, E. S. Ireland, r; clerk of the court, W. G. Ashton, d; commissioners, Frederick Dittessen, r; Moses Mireau, r; L. S. Hougen, r; ——, ——.

ROLETTE, county seat, St. John. Register of deeds, Ole E. Peterson, d; sheriff, Thomas C. Flynn, d; treasurer, Thomas Hesketts, d; auditor, Charles J. Partridge, d; judge of probate, Frank F. Phillips, r; assessor, Alex. Charleboies, r; coroner, John Fawcette, d; superintendent of schools, John Brown, d; clerk of the court, Frank

F. Phillips, r; commissioners, Bruno Churbomeau, d; P. Forrest, d; R. W. Phelps, r.

SANBORN, county seat, Woonsocket. District attorney, J. E. Whiting, r; register of deeds, J. M. Kintner, r; sheriff, S. Q. Payne, r; treasurer, C. C. Hayes, r; auditor, J. M. Kintner, r; judge of probate, R. M. Church, r; assessor, C. L. Bartholmew, r; coroner, L. L. Doty, r; superintendent of schools, Miss Ida Edmonds, r; clerk of the court, D. S. Dunkle, r; commissioners, E. A. Barker, J. Bubendall, Gib D. Ziewanowski; J. G. Andrews, W. H. McKeel.

SARGENT, county seat, Forman. District attorney, J. E. Bishop, r; register of deeds, A. F. Price, r: sheriff, F. G. Bartlett, d; treasurer, J. D. Yaiser, r; auditor, Chas. Afdem, r; judge of probate, J. H. Vail, ind; assessor, Theodore Johnson, r coroner, W. W. Bradley, r; superintendent of schools, S. A. Danford, r; clerk of the court, J. W. Christian, r; commissioners, John Herman, r; Peter Christianson, r; C. P. Chesney, r; S. G. Cady, r: Walter D. Young, r.

SPINK, county seat, Redfield. District attorney, R. B. Hassell, pro; register of deeds, James Curtin, d; sheriff, W. D. Craig, pro; treasurer, W. C. Kiser, d; auditor, J. M. Beidleman, r; judge of probate, Isaac Howe, d; assessor, W. B. Lawrence, r; coroner, A. Anderson, r; superintendent of schools, R. Matheney, d; clerk of court, H. L. Henry, d; commissioners, C. W. Gregory, r; Harry H. Bird, r; J. W. Switzer, r; —— Bird, r; J. E. Labrie, jr.; r.

STARK, county seat, Dickinson. District attorney, James G Campbell; register of deeds, George Auld; sheriff, Jerry Hayes; treasurer, J. A. Farrah; judge of probate, W. H. Richards; assessor, L. L. Lewis; coroner, Peter Ellison; superintendent of schools, Alice A. Ellison; clerk of the court, H. F. Hatch; commissioners, A. C. McGillivray, Robert Lee, T. S. Underhill.

STEELE, county seat, Sherbrooke. District attorney, C. J. Paul, d; register of deeds, M. B. Cassell, r; sheriff, S. L. Linn, r; treasurer, K. H. Brunsdale, r; auditor, C. G. Huntley, d; judge of probate, John Duncan, r; assessor, Warren Archer, r; coroner, W. H. M. Philip, r; superintendent of schools, Samuel J. Axdahl, r; clerk of the court, R. W. Berry, r; commissioners, L. C. Day, r: S. H. Nelson, r; Lewis Thompson, r; Martin Hanson, r; John Oxton, d.

STUTSMAN, county seat, Jamestown. District attorney, Johnson Nickeus, r; register of deeds, A. B. Ashley, r; sheriff, M. H. Schmitz, d; treasurer, S. K. McGinnis, d; auditor, W. W. Graves, r; judge of probate, Thomas Hayes, d; assessor, C. R. Flint, d; coroner, F. E. Thorold, r; superintendent of schools, T. S. Wadsworth, r; clerk of the court, Charles T. Hills, r; commissioners, J. J. Eddy, r; George H. Woodbury, ind; J. A. Buchanan, r.

SULLY, county seat, Onida. District attorney, Thos. M. Goddard, r; register of deeds, N. W. Porter, r; sheriff, A. A. Faust, r; treasurer, William Loomey, r; auditor, H. E. Kinnel, r; judge of probate, J. H. Gropengieser, r; assessor, W. D. Weed, r; coroner, H. G. Pease, r; superintendent of schools, J. M. Porter, r; clerk of the court, W. A. Lynch, d; commissioners, J. H. Maxwell, r; James Lawrence, r; Benton Doner, r; W. H. Little, r; Thomas Mateer, r.

TOWNER, county seat, Cando. District attorney, H. W. Dickinson; register of deeds, W. E. Pew; sheriff, J. H. McCune; treasurer, C. H. Ensign; auditor, B. F. Berry; judge of probate, J. W. Hardee; assessor, T. J. Noyes; coroner, Theo. Canfield; superintendent of schools, R. D. Cowan; clerk of the court, P. P. Parke; commissioners, John Harvey, James McCanna, T. D. Lewis.

TRAILL, county seat, Caledonia. District attorney, F. W. Ames, r; register of deeds, Asa Sargeant, r; sheriff, S. N. Heskin, r; treasurer, Knud J. Nomland, r; auditor, H. A. Langlie, r; judge of probate, Lyman E. Francis, r; assessor, (township assessors); coroner, F. G. Skelton, r; superintendent of schools, Joseph Kennedy, r; clerk of court, W. D. Baker, d; commissioners, Peter Herbrandson, r; H. H. Strom, r; Albert Olson, pro; Oluf Arne, pro; H. E. Lucken, pro.

TURNER, county seat, Parker. District attorney, S. V. Jones, r; register of deeds and county clerk, M. J. Hogan, r; sheriff, J. H. Halsey, r; treasurer, Gustave Gilbert, r; judge of probate, A. A. Powers, r; assessor, John Van Osterloo, r; coroner, Z. R. Ward, r; superintendent of schools, Cortez Salmon, r; clerk of court, H. F. Bertelsen, d; commissioners, A. F. Elliott, r; J. H. Shurtleff, r; John Keppenman, A. W. Bacon, C. M. Pier.

UNION, county seat, Elk Point. District attorney, Ira L. Nichols, register of deeds, J. W. Ellis; sheriff, Andrew Anderson; treasurer, C. H. Williams; judge of probate, N. A. Kirk; coroner, L. C. Meade; commissioners, Thomas Ronan; ——, ——.

WALSH, county seat, Grafton. District attorney, William J. Hughes, d; register of deeds, William Tierney, d; sheriff, Gunder Olston, d; treasurer, Nils O. Noben, d; auditor, Oliver M. Fraser, d; judge of probate, James L. Currie, d; coroner, John Montgomery, r; superintendent of schools, R. M. Evans, r; clerk of the court, M. K. Marrinan, d; commissioners; In the First district, N. O. Noben, d; is at present commissioner, but was elected treasurer, and his successor has not yet been appointed, Alexander Thomson, r; John Nicholson, d; Nels T. Hedalen, r; and Knut P. Levung, r.

WALWORTH, county seat, Bangor. District attorney, W. B. Burr, r; register of deeds, A. S. Taylor, d; sheriff, P. Couchman, d; treasurer, B. F. Elliott, r; judge of probate, Wm. O'Niel, d; assessor, T. J. Thompson, r; coroner, L. W. Stablin, r; superintendent of schools, G. J. Schellenger; clerk of court, H. C. Grupe, d; commissioners, A. L. McCarlin, d; J. Elfink, r; H. A. Mason, r.

WARD, county seat, Minot.* District attorney, D. O. Preston; register of deeds, William Collins; sheriff, Eugene Coleman; treasurer, G. S. Reisuch; judge of probate, James Johnson; assessor, O. C. Benson; coroner, Wakefield Davis; superintendent of schools, Sadie E. Webber; clerk of the court, James Johnson; commissioners, John B. Wellcome, John Wallin, Wm. Nack.

*Contest for county seat between Minot and Burlington.

WELLS, county seat, Sykeston. District attorney, A. G. Corell, d; register of deeds, C. V. Brown, r; sheriff, Jay Carr, d; treasurer, D. T. Davis, r; judge of probate, H. B. Chess, r; assessor, J. P. Handy, r; coroner, Seymour Lee, r; superintendent of schools, Miss Kate Needham; clerk of the court, Newton Athon; commissioners, C. J. Schmitt; Mark Kady, and Peter Butler.

YANKTON, county seat, Yankton. District attorney, L. B. French; register of deeds, Peter Royern; sheriff, F. Kincel; treasurer, Herman Ellerman; auditor, D. N. Grass; judge of probate, L. Congleton; assessor, A. O. Sangstad; coroner, H. F. Livingston; superintendent of schools, N. M. Hills commissioners, Jacob Brauch, ——, ——.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

LOUIS KOSSUTH CHURCH. GOVERNOR, of Huron, Beadle county, was born in the county of Kings, state of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1846, of English, Welsh and Irish ancestry, who settled in Massachusetts; was educated at the public schools and Hudson River Institute, near Hudson, New York; settled in Dakota in November, 1885; has always been a democrat; studied law and was admitted to practice in 1868, and was actively engaged in the practice of his profession until coming to Dakota in 1885; was elected to the New York legislature in 1882, 1883 and 1884 from Queens county, and served on a number of important committees; was prominently mentioned as a candidate for secretary of state before the democratic convention in New York in 1885: declined a renomination to the lower branch of the New York legislature in 1885, and declined a nomination for state senator by his party for the first senatorial district, composed of Queens and Suffolk counties—the district being strongly democratic, a nomination therein considered equivalant to an election; in November, 1885, was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota by President Cleveland, and in December. 1886 was appointed governor of the territory qualifying in February, 1887.

M. L. McCORMACK, SECRETARY, of Grand Forks, Grand Forks county, was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1847, of Irish ancestry; was educated at the public schools; came to Minnesota in 1852, while Minnesota was a territory, and settled on a farm in Sibley county; removed to Grand Forks, Dakota, in 1871; commanded one of the steamers of the Red River Transportation company for six seasons; established a general mercantile business at Grand Forks in 1871 known as McCormack, Griggs & Co.; is one of the incorporators of the Citizens' National bank, and is still a stockholder and director thereof: established in 1882 the Grand Forks roller mills, of which he is at this time president and general manager, and holds a controlling interest in the stock; established in 1885 the Grand Forks National bank, of which he is still president; is one of the syndicate of seven that has, during the past year, constructed in Grand Forks the largest hotel in Dakota, at a cost of $150,000; was one of the commissioners appointed by Governor Burbank in 1873 to organize the county of Grand Forks and locate the county seat, and served as alderman for the city of Grand Forks, of which he was one of the founders; was elected mayor of the city in 1882, and re-elected two succeeding terms, serving until 1885; was a member of the school board from 1877 to 1882, and was elected treasurer of Grand Forks county in 1876; was the democratic nominee for congress in 1880; was delegate to the Chicago convention in 1884, at which Grover Cleveland was nominated for the presidency, and was one of a committee appointed to notify Mr. Cleveland of his nomination; was appointed secretary of the territory in 1885 by President Cleveland, and took charge of the office December 10, 1885; is married and has two children, both of whom are Dakotans by birth.

JAMES A. WARD. AUDITOR, of Sioux Falls, Minnehaha county, was born in the county of Cheshire, state of New Hamshire on the 21st day of February, 1847, of Scotch and English ancestry; was educated at Warren institute at Warrenville, Illinois, and is a graduate of the law department of the State university of Iowa; came to Yankton and settled in Dakota in 1878; served as a private in Company E, Eighth Illinois cavalry during the last two years of the war, enlisting at the age of sixteen; is a democrat in politics, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs; was a member of both constitutional conventions for South Dakota; was chairman of the committee on corporations in the last constitutional convention, and served on several other important committees and succeeded in having the minority representation clause adopted by that convention; has always, although a democrat, been active in the effort looking to the division of Dakota and the admission of two states; was appointed auditor of Dakota in February, 1887, which office he still holds.

JOHN D. LAWLER, TREASURER, of Mitchell, Davison county, was born in Erie county, New York, in 1855, of Irish ancestry, who settled in Wisconsin in 1857; came to Dakota in 1882, where he has since resided; was elected to the territorial council as a democrat, in November, 1886; was appointed treasurer of Dakota by Governor Church, October 21, 1887.

TRISTREM L. SKINNER, ATTORNEY-GENERAL of Deadwood, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, of southern parentage, July 4, 1854; was educated principally by private tutors and at Norwood high school, Virginia; was raised in Mississippi, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar; was city attorney of Greenville when twenty-one years of age, and held this position two years; left Mississippi on account of political disturbances; moved to California in 1875, where he was married in 1877; held the position of assistant district attorney of the city of San Francisco for two years; moved to Dakota in 1882, and is one of the leading mining lawyers of the territory; since coming to the territory Mr. Skinner has confined himself to mining practice exclusively, representing numerous large mining corporations; is at present attorney and general manager of the Caledonia Gold Mining company and Clara Consolidated Gold Mining company of California, and the Pierce Gold Mining company of New York; is a democrat and has always taken a lively interest in local politics, and declined nominations of his party for house and council; was appointed attorney-general of Dakota November 20, 1888, on the resignation of Hon. Charles F. Templeton.

P. F. McCLURE, COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, Pierre, Hughes county, was born Franklin county, state of Indiana, on the 8th day of August, 1858, of American ancestry; was educated at Cornell university, Ithaca, New York, and settled in Dakota in the fall of 1880; began the study of law and gave it up in order to devote all his time and energies to the perfection and sale of his patented improvements on harvesting machinery; in 1879 was the representative in Europe of a well-known Ohio agricultural implement manufactory, and afterwards represented the same firm in Minnesota and the northwest; engaged in the hardware and implement business at Pierre, Dakota, in November, 1880; was appointed county surveyor on the organization of Hughes county, and elected one of the members of the board of county commissioners of the same county at the first regular election after organization; was elected mayor of the city of Pierre in April, 1885 and was re-elected in April, 1886; was appointed commissioner of immigration by Governor Church in March, 1887.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

RODGER ALLIN, of Grafton, Walsh county, was born in England, in 1848; immigrated to Canada, thence to Dakota in 1879; was educated at the common schools; has served as justice of the peace and town clerk; is a farmer, and was elected to the seventeenth session of the territorial council, and re-elected to the present session as a republican, receiving 3,318 votes against 1,852 votes for Bissett, democrat.

IRENEUS ATKINSON, of White, Brookings county, was born in the county of LaSalle, state of Illinois, on the 7th day of December, 1840, of Anglo-American ancestry, who settled in Peoria county, Illinois, in the year 1834; was educated in the district schools of Illinois and Minnesota; came to Sherman township and settled in Dakota in March. 1880; enlisted in the Third Minnesota volunteer infantry as a private October 23, 1861 and was discharged as a sergeant September 16, 1865; has always been a republican in politics and his occupation is farming; was elected to the council as a republican, receiving 4,216 votes, against 1,670 votes for John Allison, democrat.

PETER CAMERON, of Tyner, Pembina county, was born in the county of Huron, Province of Ontario, Canada, on the 9th day of May 1850, of Scotch ancestry, who settled in Huron county, Province of Ontario, about the year 1845; was educated in the common schools and came to Dakota and settled in Tyner in 1880; business has always been farming; was a reformer in Canada, and has always been a democrat here, and is in full sympathy with that party; never held any prominent position in politics, but has held township and school positions since the organization of his township; is a member of the Farmers' Alliance and an officer in that organization, and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the council as a democrat, receiving 3,172 votes, against 2,671 votes for John D. Wallace, republican.

A. W. CAMPBELL, of Aberdeen, Brown county, was born in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, October, 10th 1856, of American ancestry, who settled in Wisconsin in 1848; was educated at Tomah, Wisconsin, high schools; took a law course in the law department of Wisconsin state university at Madison, Wisconsin; was admitted to the bar at Madison, Wisconsin, in April, 1878; practiced law at Viroqua, Wisconsin, for four years; came to Aberdeen, in March, 1883, and commenced the practice of law, and is now and has been for four years a member of the law firm of Jenkins & Campbell; was elected to the territorial council, Nov. 2, 1886, as a republican, and re-elected to the present council as a republican, receiving 4,708 votes, against 2,492 votes for Pfeffer and 278 for Bennett.

M. H. COOPER, of Watertown, Codington county, was born in Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, July 27, 1848, of American ancestry, who settled in Michigan; was educated at Kalamazoo college, Kalamazoo, Michigan; eight years engaged as principal in public schools; past twelve years has been farming in Michigan, Minnesota and Dakota; present business dealer in grain, coal and agricultural implements, besides the management of a 480-acre farm; in the canvass of 1886 was nominated by the Farmers' Alliance and endorsed by the democratic party, and is a republican in politics; was a member of the seventeenth legislative assembly, and was elected to the present council as a republican, receiving 8,357 votes against 1,894 votes for Bigelow, democrat.

COE I. CRAWFORD, of Pierre, Hughes county, was born in the county of Allamahee, state of Iowa, on the 14th day of January, 1858, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who settled in central Ohio in 1816; was educated in common schools and the law department of the Iowa State university; came to Pierre and settled in Dakota in 1884; engaged in law practice at Independence, Iowa, in January, 1883; was elected district attorney of Hughes county in 1886, and is at present engaged in practicing law; was elected to the council as a republican, receiving 1,506 votes, against 639 votes for George G. Crose, democrat.

ROBERT DOLLARD, of Scotland, Bon Homme county, was born at Fall River, state of Massachusetts, on the 14th day of March, 1842, of Irish ancestry, (of that type that "saw fewer virtues if possible in the British government than in the character of His Royal Highness, the Devil,") who settled in Massachusetts early in the present century. He spent his boyhood on a farm and was educated in the common schools of his native state; came to Dakota in the spring of 1879 and settled in Douglas county, being the first settler in that county; was admitted to the bar in Illinois in May, 1870, and has been in active practice ever since; entered the Union army in the war of the rebellion in April, 1861; was with the first regiment to land on the soil of Virginia, and for more than four years served his country with credit and distinction; rising rapidly by merit alone from the ranks to the command of a regiment, when only twenty-two years of age; was twice wounded in battle, and to the last shot, by which he was physically disabled, is due the fact that he subsequently became a member of the legal fraternity; was unanimously elected district attorney of Bon Homme county in 1884; was a leading member of the Sioux Falls constitutional convention of 1883, and of that held at the same place in 1885, and was elected attorney general under the South Dakota statehood movement, and is at present engaged in practicing law; was elected to the council as a republican, receiving 2,159 votes, against 1,327 votes for Henry Cooly, democrat.

E. C. ERICSON, of Elk Point, Union county, was born in Sweden, August 24, 1856, and settled in New York city in 1865; was educated in public schools of New York and Brooklyn and in the college of the city of New York; came to Union county, Dakota, in September, 1874; taught school and tried farming till March, 1879, when he began the study of law in the office of Alexander Hughes, at Elk Point, Dakota, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1881; was county superintendent of schools of Union county, 1881-2; has practiced law in Elk Point since January, 1881; was a member of the territorial council in 1887, and was re-elected to the present council as a republican, receiving 3,889 votes against 1,127 votes for Wood, democrat.

S. L. GLASPELL, of Jamestown, Stutsman county, was born in the county of Scott, state of Iowa, on the 17th day of January 1852, and settled in Dakota in 1880; served one term, during 1885 and 1886, as district attorney of Stu'sman county, and is at present engaged in practice of law; was elected to the council as a republican, receiving 2.143 votes, against 1,621 votes for W. P. Farrell, democrat.

JAMES HALLEY, of Rapid City, Pennington county, was born in Dunblane, Perthshire, Scotland, on the 7th day of January 1854 of Scotch ancestry, who settled in New York in 1855; was educated in the public schools of Washington D. C.; came to the Black Hills and settled in Dakota in 1876; has served as mayor of Rapid City two terms; went to the Hills in the service of the telegraph company and left their service in 1879 to accept the position of teller in the First National Bank of Deadwood; resigned the latter position in January 1881 and went to Rapid City and established the banking business of Lake, Halley & Patterson February 1st, 1881, which was succeeded by Lake & Halley; the latter business was finally transferred to the First National bank of Rapid City, September 1st, 1884, which was organized on that date with James Halley as cashier, and is at present engaged in banking; was elected to the council as a republican receiving 4,449 votes, against 3,342 votes for A. J. Corum, democrat.

G. A. HARSTAD, of Hillsboro, Traill county, was born in Norway, September 18th, 1838, of Norwegian ancestry who settled in Traill county, Dakota, in May, 1877; is a successful farmer; was judge of probate two terms in Traill county; is married and has five children; was educated in Norway; was elected to the seventeenth session of the territorial council and re-elected as a member of the eighteenth session as an independent, receiving 2.176 votes, against 852 votes for H. D. Reed, 466 votes for Thomas Harrison and 326 votes for E. T. Jahr.

ALEXANDER HUGHES, of Bismarck, Burleigh county, was born in Branford, Ontario, Canada, September 30, 1846, of Irish ancestry, who settled in Wisconsin about 1850; was educated in public schools, Wayland University at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and Spencerian Commercial College, Milwaukee; passed his early life upon the farm; enlisted in 1861 in Seventh Wisconsin infantry and served in the "Iron Brigade" four years; was wounded at Bull Run, Smith Mountain, Gettysburg, Spottsilvania, and at Richmond received a wound that almost proved fatal; read law after the war and was admitted to practice at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, in 1868; located in Union county, Dakota, 1870; elected to the territorial council in 1872 and made president of the council; chairman republican territorial committee 1876-78; receiver of public moneys at Yankton 1881-3, when he resigned to accept the office of attorney general; president of the capital commission; removed to Bismarck from Yankton in 1883; supervisor of the tenth United States census for Dakota; served as member of the territorial council in 1887, and was re-elected to the present council as a republican, receiving 3,395 votes, against 508 votes for Little and 407 for Whittaker, democrats.

ROBERT LOWRY, of Huron, Beadle county, was was born in the county of Blair, state of Pennsylvania, on the 2d day of November, 18—, of Irish ancestry; his ancestors left the North of Ireland in 1729, and settled in Donegal township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; his great grandfather, Col. Alexander Lowry, commanded the Lancaster county militia in the battle of Brandywine. Robert Lowry was educated in a log school house in Hollidaysburgh, Pennsylvania, when the writing desks were made of slabs pinned to the logs, and the seats were also made of slabs. He represented Huntingdon county in the Whig convention which assembled at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1840, and nominated the Harrison and Tyler electoral ticket; in May, 1841, he was appointed to take charge of the remains of President Harrison, and the Cincinnati committee, over the Allegheny Portage railroad from Hollidaysburgh to Johnstown; in 1846, Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, appointed Mr. Lowry his aid de camp on his staff with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Mr. Lowry moved to Davenport, Iowa, in 1853 and was elected mayor of Davenport in 1864; in 1865 was elected to the state senate of Iowa; in 1869 was re-elected to the state senate, and was chosen president pro tem. of that body; in 1871 President Grant appointed him United States centennial commissioner for the state of Iowa, and was elected vice-president of the commission, serving seven years without pay; in April, 1882, was by President Arthur appointed receiver of the Huron land office; was elected to the council as a republican, receiving 2,956 votes, against 1,304 votes for I. M. Davis, democrat.

HUGH McDONALD, of Valley City, Barnes county, was born in the county of Oxford, Province of Ontario, on the 15th day of January, 1855, of Scotch ancestry, who settled in Canada in 1854, and moved to Jackson, Michigan, in 1864; was educated in the common schools and settled in Dakota in 1881; was a railroad contractor and farmer in Michigan before coming to

Dakota, and has been a farmer ever since his arrival in the territory; never held any poitical office and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the council as a democrat, receiving 2,246 votes, against 1,901 votes for C. A. Van Wormer, republican.

JOHN MILLER, of Dwight, Richland county, was born in the county of Tompkins, state of New York, on the 29th day of October, 1843, of Scotch ancestry, who settled in New York in 1833; was educated at Dryden high school, New York; settled in Dakota at Dwight in 1880; has always been a republican; was reared on a farm; was engaged in business of general mercantile nature from 1865 to 1880, when he came to Dakota where he has since been engaged in farming; was elected to the council as a republican, receiving 3,648 votes, against 1,708 votes for S. E. Stebbins, democrat.

J. H. PATTEN, of Carthage, Miner county, was born in Herkimer county, New York, April 4, 1839, of German ancestry, who settled in Herkimer county, New York; was educated at district schools; was elected member of the Sioux Falls constitutional convention in 1885, and to the house of representatives of the Dakota state legislature the same year; served as a member of 17th legislative assembly in 1887, and was elected to the present council, receiving 3,981 votes out of a total vote in the district of 4,002, the e being only 21 votes cast against him.

DAVID W. POINDEXTER, of Ashton, Spink county, was born in Cornish, York county, Maine, fifty-two years ago; was raised and educated in Maine where he read law and was admitted to practice; in 1857 he moved to Iowa, first locating at Charles City, where he continued the practice of his profession; shortly after moved to Osage, where he resided until 1882, when he moved to Spink county, Dakota, and took up land in Beotia township and afterwards moved to Ashton, where he is now engaged in the practice of law; was elected to the territorial council as a republican, receiving 2,996 votes, against 1,621 votes for Walsh, democrat.

JOSEPH C. RYAN, of White Lake, Aurora county, was born in the county of Allamakee, state of Iowa, on the 17th day of October, 18—, of Irish ancestry, who settled in New York, Ulster county, and afterwards removed to Hagerstown, Maryland; was educated in the high school and academy at Waukon, Iowa; settled in Dakota in White Lake, Aurora county, in July, 1881; after leaving school at the age of eighteen, taught school and at the age of nineteen was appointed deputy clerk of court in Allamakee county, Iowa; after coming to Dakota studied law, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1884; since 1885 has been in the banking business, and is at present engaged in banking; was elected to the council as a democrat, receiving 2,228 votes, against 2,120 votes for Sullivan, republican.

CARL ALBERT SODERBERG, of Hartford, Minnehaha county, was born in Sweden on the 3d day of January, 1852; was educated at the high school in the city of Falun; came to America in 1869, and settled in Dakota in 1876; financial depression caused him to seek his fortune in America; for several years was engaged in carpenter and millwright work, continuing in said business until five years ago, when he settled on his farm near Hartford; soon after became interested in the Farmers' Alliance movement and did all he could to forward its mission; is now serving his third term as territorial secretary of the Alliance; was elected to the council as a republican, receiving 3,983 votes, against 2,366 votes for W. W. Goddard, democrat.

SMITH STIMMEL, of Fargo, Cass county, was born in the county of Franklin, state of Ohio, on the 17th day of December, 1842, of Scotch-Irish and Dutch ancestry, who settled in Franklin county, Ohio, in an early day; was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, graduating June, 1869; came to Fargo and settled in Dakota in June, 1882; served three months in the Eighty-fifth Regiment, O. V. I., in the summer of 1862, reinlisted in the fall of 1863 in the Seventh Ohio Independent Calvary and served till the close of the war, and was mustered out in September, 1865; studied law at Cincinnati, after leaving college, and was admitted to the bar on the 1st day of February, 1871, practised law in Cincinnati from date of admission to the bar till coming to Dakota; was chairman of the republican executive committee of Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1878; has always been a republican and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the council as a republican, receiving 2,557 votes, against 2,369 votes for A. W. Edwards, also republican.

GEORGE H. WALSH, of Grand Forks, Grand Forks county, was born in the county of Terrebonne, Province of Quebec, on the 24th day of November, 1845, of Irish and English ancestry; was educated in the common schools and Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College; came to Grand Forks and settled in Dakota in 1875; enlisted in Company I, Tenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in August, 1862, and served three years, the last year, after the battle of Nashville, in December, 1864, was promoted to quartermaster-sergeant; was a member of the council in the Dakota legislature four consecutive sessions prior to the session of 1887, and was president of the council two sessions, 1879 and 1881; is a lawyer by profession, but has not been in active practice for the past six years, during which time he has been farming and ever an active member of the Dakota

Farmers' Alliance, and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the council as a republican, receiving 2,069 votes, against 2,067 votes for Winship, republican, the political fight being local option vs. high license, Mr. Walsh being upon the high license ticket.

FRANK J. WASHABAUGH, of Deadwood, Lawrence county, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1849; ancestry, Americans from Maryland; was educated at Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania; is a lawyer by profession, and was admitted to practice in 1875; has served as a member of the legislative council of Dakota at the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions, and was elected to the eighteenth session as a member of the same body as a republican, receiving 4,718 votes, against 3,342 votes for Crum and 2,948 votes for Walker.

JAMES A. WOOLHISER, of St. Lawrence, Hand county, was born in the county of Delaware, state of New York, on the 4th day of May, 1842, of German ancestry, who settled in New York City about 1770; was educated at Wellsville, New York, having completed one term in the academic department at the beginning of the rebellion; came to the Black Hills and settled in Dakota in July 1879, and returned to Fort Pierre, Dakota, in 1880; enlisted April 18th, 1861, and was mustered in the United States service as a private of Company C., Sixty-seventh New York volunteer infantry June 20th 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran December 25th, 1863; when the veterans of Sixty-seventh New York volunteers were consolidated with veterans of Sixty-fifth New York and designated Sixty-fifth New York veteran volunteers, September 10th, 1864, he was promoted to second lieutenant, and commanded Company D, Sixty-fifth New York until mustered out July 17th, 1865; was with the Army of the Potomac from the beginning to the end of its operations, being in thirty-one different engagements; was severely wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31st, 1862; has always been a republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864; has always been a farmer except two years when he was in the grocery business at Fort Pierre, Dakota; was a member of the town board of supervisors of township 113, range 66, three terms, two as chairman; was elected county commissioner in 1885 from the First district of Hand county, being chairman of the board the past two years; is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the council as a republican, receiving 2,981 votes, against 1,904 votes for A. H. Yost, democrat.

ABRAHAM L. VAN OSDEL, of Yankton, Yankton county, was born in the county of Jefferson, state of Indiana, on the 28th day of May, 1845, of German ancestry; moved to Minnesota in 1855, and was educated at the high school in Faribault, Minnesota; came to Yankton and settled in Dakota in 1864; served in the First Minnesota cavalry under General Sibley, and was with his expedition against the Indians in 1863, through Dakota to the Missouri river (near Bismarck); was a member of Dakota legislature in 1875-6, and in 1880-1, and in 1885-6, and was a member of the Dakota "state legislature" two years ago, this being his fifth term; is at present engaged in farming and was elected to the council as a republican, receiving 4,345 votes, against 813 votes for A. G. Fuller, democrat.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

FREDERICK H. ADAMS, of Cooperstown, Griggs county, was born in Vergennes, Addison county, Vermont, in 1851, of Scandinavian ancestry, who settled in Vermont in 1750; was a student at the university of Vermont, and was graduated from Lafayette college in the class of 1873, and afterwards (1874), from the law department of Union university, and was admitted to the bar the same year; practiced law in San Francisco for three years as a member of the firm of Higby, Van Schaick & Adams, and came to Dakota in 1878, where he engaged in real estate and newspaper work; is editor of the "Griggs Courier," the leading paper of Griggs county; was a member of the seventeenth legislative assembly of Dakota and was re-elected to the eighteenth as a republican, receiving a majority of 1,296 votes over W. C. McCullock, democrat and Farmers' Alliance candidate.

FRANK R. AIKENS, of Canton, Lincoln county, was born in New York city, N. Y., December 14, 1855; was educated at the common schools in Rome, New York, and Hillsdale, Michigan; entered a law office in Rome, New York, in June, 1872; was admitted to the bar at the general term of the supreme court at Syracuse, New York, January 5, 1887; has always pursued his profession; been in Dakota since September 1, 1880, locating at Canton at that date; has held no public office except city attorney of Canton, and senator of the proposed state under the Sioux Falls constitution; served as a member of the seventeenth legislative assembly, and was returned to the present session as a republican, receiving 3,779 votes out of a total vote of 4,967.

JOSEPH ALLEN, of Hurley, Turner county, was born in England, on the 16th day of December, 1825; removed to Grant county, Wisconsin, in 1856; was educated at Battersea college, London; represented Grant county in the Wisconsin legislature in 1867; also served as county surveyor and county commissioner in

Grant county; removed to Dakota in 1873 and was engaged as deputy United States surveyor and surveyed and laid out the government wagon road from Bismarck to the Black Hills in 1877; was postmaster at Swan Lake and Hurley from 1877 to 1885; in Turner county has held the offices of county surveyor, county commissioner, probate judge, notary public and justice of the peace; was engaged in farming and stock raising in Wisconsin, for fifteen years before coming to Dakota, and is at present engaged in real estate and loan business; was a member of both Sioux Falls constitutional conventions; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 3,922 votes, against 1,117 votes for H. J. Sanborn, democrat.

CHARLES H. BALDWIN, of Emarado, Grand Forks county, was born in the county of Putnam, state of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1857; was educated at Eastman Business college, Poughkeepsie, New York; came to Grand Forks and settled in Dakota in June, 1882, and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 2,194 votes, against 1,946 votes for E. C. D. Shortridge, democrat.

ROBERT LESLIE BENNETT, of Inkster, Grand Forks county, was born in the county of St. Lawrence, State of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1860, of Scotch ancestry, who settled in Franklin county, New York, about the year 1815; was educated at the state normal school at Potsdam, New York; came to Grand Forks and settled in Dakota in 1881; has always been an ardent republican and has been a firm adherent to the grand old party, although his father and grandfather were democrats; has always followed the plow, and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 2,096 votes against 2,019 votes for Franklin Estabrook, independent republican, and 1,946 for E. C. D. Shortridge, democrat.

E. H. BERGMAN, of Gardar, Pembina county, was born in Iceland, on the 15th day of April, 1852; came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1871, and settled in Dakota in 1879 at Garder, Pembina county; held the office of county commissioner of Pembina county five years; has engaged principally in the real estate and loan brokerage business and farming, and is still engaged in said business; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 2,987 votes, against 2,401 votes for Michie, democrat.

BURR F. BIXLER, of Crandon, Spink county, was born in the county of Tuscarawas, state of Ohio, on the 21st day of December 1848, of German and Irish ancestry, who settled in Pennsylvania during the first settlement; was educated in the common schools of Adams county, Iowa; came to Hitchcock and settled in Dakota in 1882; has always been engaged in farming and teaching, and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 3,359 votes, against 373 votes for William Else and 2,180 for C. B. Hubbard, democrats.

JOHN W. BURNHAM, of Wheatland, Cass county, was born in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, November 19, 1829, of English and Irish ancestry, who settled in New Hampshire and Massachusetts 175 years ago; was educated in the common schools and academies of New Hampshire; was in 1858 and 1859 member of the Minnesota legislature; served as a volunteer in the late war five years, two months and twenty days, and was for three years and two months a commissioned officer of negro troops; has lived in Wheatland, Dakota, since August, 1877; his business is mainly farming, but he has also done considerable notary and justice business and dealt in land and practiced in the U. S. Land Office; was elected to the seventeenth legislative assembly of Dakota on the farmers' ticket; joined the republican party when it was first organized in 1854, and has been a consistent republican ever since; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 2,719 votes, against 2,342 for Fisher, also a republican.

AVERY D. CLARK, of Buffalo Gap, Custer county, was born in the county of Ogle, state of Illinois, on the 26th day of March, 1855; moved with his parents to Iowa Falls, Iowa, in 1865; was educated in the common schools and in a printing office, and located in Sioux City, Iowa, as a printer in 1874; settled in the Black Hills, Dakota, in 1877; is at present editor and proprietor of "the News" the official paper of Custer county; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 4,504 votes.

JOHN B. COOKE, of Scatterwood, Faulk county, was born in the county of Vernon, state of Wisconsin, on the 9th day of June, 1855, of American ancestry, who settled in Vernon county, Wisconsin, July, 1848; was educated in the district schools of the locality and higher schools; came to Faulk county and settled in Dakota in the spring of 1883; was raised on a farm and well cultured in domestic economy and toil; youthful days prior to and during the civil war were beset with hardships and privation characteristic of those times, among a family of eleven children; when arriving at manhood he left home and spent three years in Iowa farming, and teaching in the public schools; in 1881 was called to Wisconsin on account of the sickness and death of his father; spent two years there farming and teaching; was married in the fall of 1882 to Miss Groves, of Viroqua, Wisconsin; is at present engaged in farming and stock raising; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 3,051 votes out of a total vote polled of 4,885.

THOMAS A. DOUGLAS, of Webster, Day county, was born in the county of Niagara, state of New York, on the 3d day of November, 1840, of Scotch ancestry, who settled in the state of New York about 1830; was educated at Champlain, New York; settled in Dakota in 1883; enlisted in company C, Third Minnesota volunteer infantry on the 11th day of October, 1861, and served until the 24th day of February, 1864; was then discharged by reason of re-enlistment in the veteran corps; carried the United States flag under the second enlistment until the close of the war, when he took it back to Fort Snelling, Minnesota; was town supervisor and assessor at different times; always voted the republican ticket; has followed farming principally as his occupation, and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 3,002 votes, against 2,120 votes for Compton, democrat.

THOMAS M. ELLIOTT, of Elliott, Ransom county, was born in Huron county, Ontario, Canada, February 8, 1854, of Irish ancestry, who settled in Huron county, Ontario, A. D. 1837; was educated in common school in Goderich, Ontario; was born on a farm and always lived on a farm until the time of his coming to Dakota, in the spring of 1880; dealt in horses during the summer of 1880, and traveled over a good deal of the territory during that and subsequent years; settled in Ransom county in the spring of 1881, and has been carrying on farming and shipping and raising horses since; was a member of the seventeenth legislative assembly, and was returned to the present session as a republican, receiving 2,598 votes out of a total vote of 4,161.

JAMES HAYDEN FLETCHER, of Santa Clara, Brown county, was born in the county of Queens, Province of Prince Edward Island, November 4, 1848, of Scotch and American ancestry, who settled in Prince Edward Island, Canada; was educated at Central academy, Charlottetown; came to United States in 1875, and settled in Dakota in 1883; taught school for four years, then entered journalism by establishing the "Island Argus" of which he was editor and proprietor; continued in journalism ten years, the last two years of which he was Queen's printer; on leaving the Dominion he was presented with a flattering address, signed by many of the Canadian ministers, the governor of the Island, the mayor of the city (of which he was alderman) by all the editors, statesmen, clergymen, and leading merchants of the city; in 1879 began mining in Colorado; for two years edited the Silver Record of that state; has always been an ardent republican and strong advocat of temperance, and is at present engaged in farming and mining; was a member of the seventeenth legislative assembly and was returned to the present session as a republican, receiving 4.282 votes out of a total vote of 7.473.

JOSEPH M. GREENE, of Chamberlain, Brule county, was born in the county of Genessee, state of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1849, of Irish ancestry; was educated in the common schools and came to Chamberlain and settled in Dakota in 1881; enlisted in Company L, of the Second Iowa cavalry in 1864, when but fifteen years old and served with the regiment until mustered out at the close of the rebellion; has followed the hardware business for twenty-three years and enjoys the notoriety of being at the head of his business in southern Dakota; was elected member of the legislature in the movement for statehood in 1885; was elected to the territorial house, receiving 2,642 votes, against 1,845 votes for Doty, democrat, in 1888.

NOTE: Brule county, in which Mr. Greene resides, is democratic by about 85 to 100 majority, but the county gave Mr. Greene (republican), 450 majority.

ASLE J. GRONNA, of Lakota, Nelson county, was born in the county of Clayton, state of Iowa, on the 10th day of December, 1858, of Norwegian ancestry who settled in Clayton county, Iowa, in the spring of 1858; was educated at the Caledonia academy, Caledonia, Minnesota; settled in Dakota in 1879; taught school in Houston county, Minnesota, and in 1880 taught a term of school in Moody county, Dakota; moved to Buxton, Traill county, Dakota, where he lived for six years and was assistant postmaster and clerk in a general store during that time, and later moved to Lakota, Nelson county, Dakota, and is at present engaged in mercantile business; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 2,816 votes, against 1.612 votes for W. E. Perkins, democrat.

SAMUEL PRESTON HOWELL, of Leola, McPherson county, was born in the county of Licking, state of Ohio, on the 23d day of December, 1837, of Welsh ancestry, who settled in Ohio about 1820 from New Jersey; was educated in the common schools of Illinois, where he emigrated with his parents in 1852; came to McPherson county and settled in Dakota in October 1882; has always resided on a farm and engaged in farming and stock raising; served in Ninety-fourth Illinois infantry from August '62 to August '65; enlisted as a private and was elected second lieutenant and afterwards promoted to first lieutenant and captain of said Ninety-fourth regiment; cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln and has voted the republican ticket ever since; has never been a candidate for, nor filled any office of any importance except county commissioner for McPherson county for four years and is at present chairman of the county board; is at present engaged in farming and stock raising; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 4,386 votes, against 2,713 votes for F. B. Smith, democrat.

HARRY F. HUNTER, of Mellette, Spink county, was born in the county of Oxford, Ontario, Canada, on the 8th day of February, 1860, of English and Scotch ancestry, who settled in Canada in 1830; was educated at Beachville school; settled in Dakota in 1881 and has been engaged in business in Mellette for six years, and is at present engaged in agricultural implement and grain business; was elected to the house as a republican, receiving —— votes, out of a total vote polled of 4,612.

J. G. JONES, of Castalia, Charles Mix county, was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1851, and settled in Dakota in 1873 in Charles Mix county; appointed by Governor Howard as one of the board of county commissioners of the county; was register of deeds of his county two terms; was a member of the state legislature of South Dakota; was a member of the seventeenth legislative assembly of Dakota, and was returned to the present session as a republican, receiving 1,988 votes, against 1,480 votes for Charles A. Houlton.

HOSMER H. KEITH, of Sioux Falls, Minnehaha county, was born in Madison county, New York, July 12, 1846, of Scotch ancestry; received a liberal education, graduated from the Albany law school in 1870 and was admitted to the bar at a general term of the supreme court at Albany, New York, June 1870, and has since devoted himself exclusively to the practice of law; came to Sioux Falls in 1883; has held several positions of trust and is now a member of the board of trustees of Madison university located at Hamilton, New York, and also one of the trustees of the Sioux Falls university; was elected judge of the circuit court of the Second district of the proposed state of Dakota under the Sioux Falls constitution; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 496 majority over J. T Gilbert, democrat, who was elected two years ago by 165 majority over the republican candidate.

IRA S. LAMPMAN, of Valley City, Barnes county, was born in the county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, on the 21st day of September, 1838, of American ancestry, who were born and raised in New York state; was educated at Hillsdale, Michigan; came to Valley City and settled in Dakota in April 1880; has always voted the republican ticket; was engaged in the profession of school teaching for a number of years, and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the house as an independent republican, receiving 2,172 votes, against 1.771 votes for M. Dealy, republican.

WILLIAM SHELDON LOGAN, of Hazleton, Hanson county, was born in the county of Kalamazoo, state of Michigan, on the 10th day of August, 1832, of American ancestry, who settled in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, June 19, 1830; was educated at the common schools; came to Hanson county and settled in Dakota in April, 1882; enlisted as a private in Company D, Seventeenth Michigan volunteer infantry June 7, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant August 8, 1862, first lieutenant February 22, 1863 and captain September 19, 1863; was slightly wounded at Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862; was captured May 12, 1864, at Spotsylvania, Virginia, and was confined as a prisoner at Danville, Virginia, Lynchburg, Virginia, Macon, Georgia, Charleston, South Carolina, and Columbia, South Carolina; escaped and was recaptured five times; paroled December 9, 1864, from Columbia, South Carolina, and exchanged March 25, 1865; was mustered out at the close of the war, and discharged June 7, 1865; in Michigan held the offices of township clerk, township treasurer, justice of the peace, village trustee, clerk and assessor; in Dakota has held the offices of justice of the peace, chairman of the board of supervisors, chairman of the board of county commissioners, and school township treasurer; by occupation is a carpenter and farmer, and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the house as a republican, receiving 3,811 votes, against 2,477 votes for J. O. Bard, democrat.

FRANK LILLIBRIDGE, of Onida, Sully county, was born in the county of Wyoming, state of New York, on the 4th day of June, 1846, of New England ancestry, who settled in western New York in 1830; was educated at Pike seminary, Pike, New York, and came to Sully county and settled in Dakota in 1883; enlisted December, 1863, as a private in Company B, Second New York mounted rifles; was twice wounded and lost a leg in front of Petersburg, Virginia, June, 1864; was discharged at Buffalo, New York, October 15, 1865; was engaged in the mercantile business in New York from 1867 to 1882; was elected assessor of Sully county, Dakota, in 1884 and re-elected in 1886; was city treasurer for several terms while in New York, and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 1,545 votes, against 635 votes for D. F. Sweetland, democrat.

H. J. MALLORY, of Hudson, Dickey county, was born in Cayuga county, New York, May 6, 1833, of native born ancestry, who settled in New York from Connecticut in 1816; was educated principally in the common or district schools and spent a few terms at Cayuga Lake academy and Aurora, New York, also at Wyoming academy at Wyoming, New York; cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont and has been a republican ever since; was a village school teacher for several years, beginning at seventeen years of age; is a farmer by occupation; was justice of the peace (east) for many years, and served as commissioner from the Fifth district, Dickey county, Dakota; was a member of the seventeenth legislative assembly and was returned as a member of the present legislature as a republican, receiving 3,196 votes out of a total of 4,356.

PATRICK McHUGH, of Langdon, Cavalier county, was born in the county of Victoria, Canada, on the 23d day of September, 1846, of Irish ancestry, who settled in Canada in 1825; was educated in the public schools; came to the United states in 1862 and settled in Dakota in 1875; kept a general store in Omaha until 1875, when he went to the Black Hills and engaged in mining and hotel business; came to North Dakota in 1882; was appointed commissioner by Governor Ordway and resigned and was appointed register of deeds; was re-elected twice to the same office; was also elected to the legislature in 1884; has also held the office of mayor of Custer City, and mayor of Langdon, which latter office he now holds, and is at present engaged in banking, real estate and horse dealing; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 3,032 votes, against 2,402 votes for George Michie, democrat, and 2,935 for John Bidlake, democrat.

EDWIN McNEIL, of Amenia, Cass county, was born in the county of Litchfield, state of Connecticut, on the 2d day of October, 1848; was educated in the common schools and came to Amenia and settled in Dakota March 21, 1879; has always engaged in farming; served as postmaster at Amenia eight years, notary public seven years, school district treasurer three years, town treasurer two years and justice of the peace three years, and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the legislature as a democrat, receiving 2,752 votes, against 2,136 votes for Peterson.

CHARLES JOSEPH MILLER, of Madison, Lake county, was born in Germany, state of Baden, on the 22d day of December, 1838, of German ancestry, and came to the United States in September, 1852; was educated in the common schools; came to Madison and settled in Dakota in 1877; has been a resident thereof ever since, and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 3,998 votes out of a total vote in the district of 4,007, there being only nine votes cast against him.

FRANK A. MORRIS, of Scotland, Hutchinson county, was born in Illinois in 1855, and settled in Dakota in 1882, and took up a government claim and engaged in farming; is a member of the legislature of South

Dakota; was a member of the seventeenth legislative assembly and was returned to the present legislature as a republican, receiving 4,227 votes out of a total vote of 5,158.

CEPHAS C. NEWMAN, of Forman, Sargent county, was born in the county of Monroe, state of Kentucky, on the 5th day of February, 1860, of American ancestry; was educated at the Glasgow Normal school at Glasgow. Kentucky; came to Wahpeton and settled in Dakota in November, 1882; came to Sargent county in 1883; was one of the county commissioners appointed by Governor Ordway to organize Sargent county, and was elected chairman of the board; in November, 1886, was elected district attorney for Sargent county, and is at present engaged in practicing law; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 3,168 votes, against 1,426 votes for F. W. Runkel, democrat.

P. P. PALMER, of Estelline, Hamlin county, was born in the county of Oneida, state of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1844, of English ancestry, who settled in Sauk county, Wis., in 1847; was educated at Baraboo Collegiate Institute, and settled in Dakota in 1883; served in the First Wisconsin artillery one year; cast his first vote in the field for Lincoln in 1864; has voted for every republican president since except Harrison—the fact of his being a resident of Dakota depriving him of that privilege; is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the territorial house as a republican receiving 4,098 votes, against 1,716 votes for Quamm, democrat.

ALBERT L. PATRIDGE, of Milbank, Grant county, was born in the county of Cuyahoga, state of Ohio, on the 28th day of September, 1846, of Irish and English ancestry; was educated in the common district schools in Delaware county, Iowa; came to Milbank and settled in Dakota in 1879; has alwaws been a republican; began business for himself at the age of twenty as a school teacher; taught two terms and then began farming, which occupation he has followed to date, and is now engaged in general farming and stock raising; was elected to the territorial house as a republican. receiving 3,398 votes, against 1,966 votes for Daniels, democrat.

HENRY SYDNEY PARKIN, of Mandan, Morton county, was born in the county of Alleghney, state of Penn., on the 19th day of August, 1846, of English ancestry, who settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1832; was educated in the common schools and settled in Dakota in 1868 in Sweetwater county, now part of Wyoming; was a private in Company K, 115th Ohio volunteer infantry; was superintendent of coal mines at Black Buttes and Point of Rocks, Sweetwater county, Wyoming Territory, 1868 to 1871; bookkeeper at the traders' store at Fort Lincoln from 1872 to 1874; in charge of the Indian trading store at Standing Rock from 1874 to 1880; was a stock raiser and military contractor from 1880 to 1888; served as chairman and member of the county board of Morton county, and is at present engaged in stock raising and farming; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 3,704 votes, against 880 votes for Unkenholtz, democrat.

JOHN D. PATTON, of Sturgis, Lawrence county, was born in Adams county, Illinois, September 28, 1842, of Pennsylvanian ancestry, who settled in Illinois in 1827; was educated in common schools; was a member of the Second Illinois cavalry from July 15, 1861, to January 8, 1866; was a member of the city council of the city of Quincy in 1877; was a member of the board of county commissioners of Lawrence county, from which office he resigned January 1, 1886; was a member of the seventeenth legislative assembly, and was returned to the present session as a republican, receiving 3,913 votes, in the fourteenth legislative district.

OSCAR C. POTTER, of Salem, McCook county, was born in the county of Courtland, State of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1843, of English ancestry, who settled in Connecticut and Rhode Island in early days; was educated at the district schools in the town of Taylor; came to Salem and settled in Dakota in May, 1881; enlisted from the farm on August 9th, 1862, and served as a private soldier in Company C, one hundred and fifty-seventh New York Infantry for a period of three years; receiving a gun-shot wound in the battle of Honey Hill, South Carolina, November 30th, 1864; is a pensioner and a member of General John Sedgwick Post G. A. R.; has been honored as its commander and twice as its adjutant, and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 3,429 votes out of a total vote of 6,368.

DAVID M. POWELL, of Mount Vernon, Davison county, was born in the county of Delaware, state of New York, on the 13th day of April, 1836, of Connecticut Yankee ancestry on both sides; was educated at seminaries in Harpersfield and Roxbury, N. Y., and came to Mount Vernon and settled in Dakota in 1883; was raised on a farm; was engaged six years in teaching; entered the ministry in the M. E. church in 1859, continuing in this field or depatment of work until the spring of 1883, when he left New York and settled in Blendon Township, Davison county, Dakota Territory, near Mount Vernon, and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 2,231 votes, against 2,075 votes for John K. Johnson, peoples' candidate.

MILTON M. PRICE, of Letcher, Sanborn county, was born in Hollidaysburgh, Blair county, state of Pennsylvania, on the 25th day of December, 1836; his father is the Hon. Hiram Price, a member of congress for sixteen years from Iowa, and also commissioner of Indian affairs under Presidents Garfield and Arthur; Colonel Price is a graduate of the Iowa college and the Andovor Theological seminary; was admitted to the bar in 1857, and to the supreme court in 1866; has the degrees of A. B., A. M., and LL. D; he went to Europe in 1858 and was aide de camp to King Victor Emanual in the Austrian and Italian war in 1859; he returned home at the breaking out of the civil war and was commissioned to raise the Thirteenth Iowa infantry; at the close of the war he was appointed register in bankruptcy for the Second congressional district of Iowa, and in 1869 was appointed by President Grant consul general to Marseilles; was charge d'affaires for a year and a half at Marseilles for the German Empire; after his return to the United States he was appointed and served ten years at St. Louis as clerk of the United States circuit court; came to Dakota in April, 1885, and opened up a farm of 400 acres near Letcher, in Sanborn county, where he has since resided, and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 2,694 votes, out of a total vote of 4,303.

WILLIAM RAMSDELL, of Blinsmon, Moody county, was born in the county of Essex, state of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1827, of English and Irish ancestry, who settled in Essex, New York, about the year 1810; was educated at Essex in the common schools and moved from Essex, New York, to Iowa, in 1852 and lived there until he came to Flandreau, and settled in Dakota in August, 1882; was in the mercantile business in Osage, Mitchell county, Iowa, from 1856 to 1859; was elected county clerk and clerk of the district court of Mitchell county in 1858 and served two terms—four years; was elected sheriff of Mitchell county in November, 1867 and served four terms—eight years, and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 4,007 votes, out of a total vote polled of 4,012, there being only five votes cast against him.

DANIEL F. ROYER, of Alpena, Jerauld county was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1851, of German and English ancestry, who settled in Pennsylvania about 1760; was educated at public schools of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, until fifteen, then attended Dickenson college at Carlisle two years; taught school three years and then read medicine, taking a thorough course and graduating at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1875; practiced medicine in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, eight years; came to Dakota in 1883, located in Alpena in the fall of 1883; has been postmaster of Alpena, and also coroner of Jerauld county; owns a drug store, a private bank and practices medicine; served as a member of the seventeenth legislative assembly and was returned to the present session as a republican, receiving 2,990 votes, against 1,744 for F. Anderson, democrat.

GEORGE W. RYAN, of Theodore, Walworth county, was born in the County of Erie, state of Pennsylvania, on the 13th day of January, 1851, of American ancestry, came to Walworth county, Dakota, and settled in April, 1883. His early life was spent on the farm; at the age of eighteen he commenced teaching in the public schools of Erie county, Pennsylvania, which profession he followed for several years; attended the National Normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, one year and completed his education at the State Normal school at Edinboro, Pennsylvania; settled in Fairview Township, Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1881; was elected township clerk which office he held until his removal to Dakota in 1883; at the organization of Swan Lake school township, Walworth county, Dakota, in 1885, he was appointed treasurer which office by election and re-election he still holds; has never been a candidate for county office, and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 3,089 votes, out of a total vote of 4,908.

HORACE H. SHEETS, of Esmond, Kingsbury county, was born in the county of Erie, state of Pennsylvania, on the 7th day of May, 1837, of German ancestry, who settled in Erie county, Pennsylvania, about 1790; was educated at Rock River seminary, Mt. Morris, Illinois; came to Esmond and settled in Dakota in November 1882, from Batavia, Illinois, where for twelve years he had been engaged in the manufacture of wind and feed mills; since coming to Dakota he has been engaged in farming; was a member of the Sioux Falls constitutional convention which met in 1885, and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 4,025 votes, out of a total vote of 5,889.

JAMES O. SMITH, of Hatton, Steele county, was born in the county of Middlesex, state of Massachusetts, on the 14th day of January, 1854, of American ancestry, his father being from Sullivan county, New Hampshire, and his mother from Franklin county, Maine; was educated at the Boston high school where he was graduated in 1872, and settled in Dakota in May 1877; has a farm of 800 acres five miles north of Casselton in Cass county and a farm of 1,600 acres in Steele county under cultivation, and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 3,810 votes, out of a total of 3,820 votes polled.

WILLIAM E. SWANSTON, of Grand Harbor, Ramsey county, was born in the County of Durham, Province, of Ontario, on the 19th day of July. 1857, of Irish ancestry, who settled in Ontario; was educated at Toronto and Cleveland, Ohio, medical schools; settled in Dakota in March, 1884, and is at present engaged in the practice of medicine; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 3,368 votes, against 1,804 votes for C. Moore, democrat.

CHARLES J. TRUDE, of Vale, Butte county, was born in the county of Niagara, state of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1856, of English ancestry, who settled in New York state in 1832; was educated at Haven school, Chicago; came to Vale and settled in Dakota in 1882; was chairman of the Butte county republican central committee for the last two years, also member of the Fourteenth legislative district republican central committee for the same term; has followed farming and stock raising, and is at present engaged in stock raising; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 4,110 votes, against 3,783 votes for E. G. Dudley, democrat.

JOHN TURNBULL, of Centreville, Turner county, was born in the county of Roxburgh, Scotland, on the 15th day of December, 1831, of Scottish ancestry, was educated at Melrose, Scotland, and settled in Turner county, Dakota, in 1872; came to the United States in October, 1856; stayed in Rochester, New York, that winter and went to Chicago the next May and remained there two years; in the fall of 1859 went south as far as the state of Mississippi and returned to Chicago in 1860, where he remained until 1865, then went to St. Louis, Missouri; in 1870. moved to Schuyler county, Missouri; in 1872 located in Turner county, Dakota, and engaged in farming; in 1883 sold out and settled in Centreville, when the Chicago & Northwestern railroad was built, and engaged in grain buying, and is at present engaged in that business; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 3,947 votes, out of a total of 5,158.

NATHAN UPHAM, of Grafton, Walsh county, was born in the Province of Nova Scotia on the 25th day of November, 1856, of American ancestry, who settled in Massachusetts early in 1700; was educated in the common schools, and settled in Dakota in 1878; was register of deeds for Walsh county six years; was probate judge in 1880 and 1881, in Pembina county; has always been actively engaged in business since 1879—mercantile, lumber, wheat and stock—in addition to carrying on a large farm, and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 3,451 votes, against 1,615 votes for Donald Stewart, democrat.

ORSAMUS R. VAN ETTEN, of Highmore, Hyde county, was born in the county of Cayuga, state of New

York, on the 14th day of July, 1834. of Dutch ancestry, who settled in Cayuga county, New York, about 1825; was educated at Moravia, New York, and Fort Plain seminaries; came to Dakota and settled in Hyde county December 12, 1883; always a republican and served six years as deputy sheriff of Cayuga county, New York, and did some political speaking years ago; was a farmer boy, teaching school for seven winters previous to the war, after which he was engaged in the livery and horse business and detective work, until he gave up all and engaged as a temperance lecturer, and established himself in his Dakota home and farm; enlisted in the First New York independent battery as a private in 1861, and remained with the battery until the close of the war; took part in thirty-three engagements with the army of the Potomac, and was in all the principal battles—Antietam, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Winchester, Cedar Creek, and the closing battles of April, 1865; was commissioned July 17, 1863 for conduct at Gettysburg and again by recommendation of General Sheridan for service at Cedar Creek, and took the battery in that battle as first lieutenant; was promoted to captain and was mustered out in Syracuse, New York, August 23, 1865, and is at present engaged in farming and lecturing on temperance; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 1,470 votes out of a total of 2,172.

JOHN B. WELLCOME, of Minot, Ward county, was born in the city of New York, State of New York, on the 22nd day of September 1858, of American ancestry; was educated at Poughkeepsie Military Institute; came to Moorhead, Minnesota, in 1882, and settled in Dakota in May, 1887; studied law in the offices of Hon. Edward Burke and Hon. A. S. Wait in Newport, New Hampshire; was admitted to practice in the fall of 1882; came West and settled in Moorhead, Minnesota, and formed the law firm of Wellcome & Perley in Moorhead; was elected county commissioner of Ward county in the fall of 1887, and is at present engaged in the practice of law; was elected to the territorial house as a republican, receiving 3,751 votes, against 862 votes for Fridley, democrat.

DAVID B. WELLMAN, of New Rockford, Eddy county, was born in the county of Franklin, state of Maine, on the 6th day of May, 1850, of English ancestry; his father and grandfather were both born in Farmington, Franklin county, Maine; was educated at the common schools of his native state; came to Eddy county and settled in Dakota in 1883; has followed farming as an occupation and is at present engaged in farming; was elected to the house as a republican, receiving 2,418 votes, against 1,971 votes for Greene and 1,612 for Perkins.

J. V. WHITE, of Lodi, Clay county, was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, December 10th 1854, of American ancestry, was educated at Whittier college, a Quaker college located at Salem, Iowa; has been engaged in various kinds of business, but is now engaged in farming; has held various township and school offices; was a member of the seventeenth legislative assembly and was returned to the present session as a republican, receiving 3,168 votes, out of a total of 4,966.

VOTE BY DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES

For Members of the Territorial Legislature 1888.,

[The county first named is the senior county, and each district is entitled to two representatives and one councilman, unless otherwise stated.]

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	VOTE FOR 1888.									
	COUNCIL.				HOUSE.					
I.	Ericson.	Wood.	....	....	Aikens.	White.	Christoper.	Burdick.	Dillon.	Sparks.
Union...............	1036	690	1	....	1048	996	662	627	20	25
Clay..............	1182	296	....	....	1179	690	232	731	...	1
Lincoln............	1508	301	....	....	1558	1482	307	298	....	115
II. [3 representatives and 1 councilman]	Van Osdel.	Fuller.	....	....	Allen.	Turnbull.	Morris.	Sanborn.	Mann.	Sweet.
Yankton.	1567	527	....	....	1496	1498	1500	603	606	600
Hutchinson	1295	216	....	....	1161	1198	1201	238	225	255
Turner............	1572	70	....	....	1268	1256	1826	286	437	90
III. [1 councilman and 1 representative.]	Dollard, Robt.	Corley, James P.	Scattering.	....	Houlton, Chas. A.	Jones, J. G.	Scattering.	....	....	....
Bon Homme.......	820	706	....	....	854	1004	...	....	....	....
Douglas	698	322	11	....	831	177	3	....	....	....
Charles Mix	656	239	....	....	95	787	2	....	....	....

IV. [1 councilman and 3 representatives.]	Soderberg.	Goddard.	McGee	....	Keith.	Gilbert.	Potter.	Hard.	Mulloy.	Dickinson.	Logan.	....
Minnehaha	2045	1191	19	2	2182	1755	2217	1294	1178	255	2550	....
McCook...	702	732	...	....	657	709	650	607	701	76	665	....
Hanson ...	696	443	...	....	626	443	558	495	428	1	506	65

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	VOTE FOR 1888.									
	COUNCIL.				HOUSE.					
V.	Ryan.	Sullivan.	....	....	Greene.	Doty.	Powell.	Johnson.	....	....
Davison	625	704	....	....	820	566	792	667	....	....
Aurora	678	646	....	....	739	608	700	649	....	....
Brule	925	678	....	....	1088	651	739	759	....	....
VI.	Patten.	....	Scattering.	....	Ramsdell.	Miller.	....	Scattering.	....	....
Moody	1130	....	....	....	1120	1129	....	1	....	....
Lake	1575	....	....	....	1563	1540	....	12	....	....
Miner	1276	....	21	....	1824	1829	....	1	....	....
VII.	Atkinson.	Allison.	Scattering.	....	Sheets.	Palmer.	Mulholland.	Quam.	....	....
Brookings	1508	405	1	....	1550	1571	430	448	....	....
Kingsbury	1250	502	....	....	1308	1307	458	500	....	....
Hamlin	540	477	....	....	585	529	408	433	....	....
Deuel	819	298	2	....	728	696	515	260	....	....
VIII.	Lowry.	Davis.	Dean.	Scattering.	Royer.	Price.	Anderson.	Scattering.	....	....
Beadle	1614	722	30	2	1621	1590	774	5	....	....
Sanborn	928	358	8	....	809	774	452	....	....	....
Jerauld	514	254	2	1	580	330	518	18	....	....
IX.	Poindexter	Walsh.	Scattering.	....	Hunter.	Bixler.	Hubbard	....	....	....
Spink	1672	1110	2	....	1987	2042	1583	3	....	....
Clark	1124	511	3	....	*	*	*	....	....	....

*NOTE: Returns not sent in to secretary's office.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	VOTE FOR 1888.									
	COUNCIL.				HOUSE.					
X.	Woolhiser.	Yost.	Cranmer.	Scattering.	Campbell.	Cook.	Ryan.	Lucas.	Scattering.	....
Hand	998	978	8	14	1015	1021	1013	960	1	....
Faulk	710	394	....	1	348	763	745	375	4	....
Potter	502	253	....	....	281	497	528	165	32	....
Walworth	288	179	....	....	182	286	317	153	....	....
Campbell	483	70	....	....	166	484	486	168	....	....
XI.	Crawford.	Cross.	McClure.	Scattering.	Van Etten.	Lillibridge.	Simm.	Sweetland.	Scattering	....
Hughes	535	235	....	1	521	537	247	287	....	....
Hyde	399	150	....	8	348	262	234	184	1	....
Sully	480	162	....	2	473	519	153	139	....	....
Buffalo	102	83	16	....	128	127	75	75	....	....
XII.	Cooper.	Bigelow.	Scattering.	....	Patridge.	Douglas.	Compton.	Daniels.	....	....
Grant	882	586	4	....	860	735	563	673	....	....
Roberts	287	82	....	....	286	287	88	88	....	....
Day	1207	513	....	....	1251	982	724	464	....	....
Codington	961	763	....	....	1001	906	750	746	....	....
VIII.	Campbell.	Pfeffer.	Bennett.	....	Fletcher.	Howell.	Dyer.	Smith.	Huck.	Brown.
Brown	2576	1435	234	....	2320	2420	1578	1660	220	241
Edmunds	839	451	7	....	835	838	453	457	10	4
McPherson	470	204	37	....	492	498	201	201	16	15
Marshall	818	402	....	....	685	685	777	395	....	....

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	VOTE FOR 1888.									
	COUNCIL.				HOUSE.					
XIV. [2 councilmen and 3 representatives.]	Washabaugh.	Halley.	Crum.	Walker.	Clark.	Trude.	Patton.	Keets.	Dudley.	Hale.
Lawrence	2708	2479	2018	1609	2481	2607	2605	2083	1959	1627
Custer	574	550	370	396	600	395	497	302	617	374
Pennington	906	1049	488	508	919	906	924	534	515	528
Fall River	330	176	349	227	315	21	27	201	523	265
Butte	200	186	117	123	189	181	160	164	129	113

NOTE: For council, 1 vote scattering in Lawrence; 7 votes in Custer; 3 votes in Fall River; 2 votes in Butte. For lower house, 2 votes scattering in Lawrence and 8 in Butte.

XV.	Miller.	Stebbins.	....	....	Mallory.	Newman.	Bartlett.	Runke.	Shuman.	Corser.	Holding.	Scattering.
Richland	1318	717	....	...	1192	1320	644	808	70	88	20	....
Dickey	1048	606	...	...	1009	1042	550	513	77	102	....	....
Sargent	1005	374	....	...	731	529	68	88	690	226	249	4
McIntosh	277	17	....	...	264	277	28	17	....	....	....	....

XVI.	Edwards.	Stimmel.	....	....	Fisher.	Peterson.	Burnham.	McNeil.	....	....
Cass	2909	2557	....	....	2342	2137	2710	2732	....	....

XVII.	McDonald.	VanWormer.	Lampman.	Scattering.	Elliott.	Lampman.	Dealy.	Cruse.	Scattering.	....
Barnes	1115	641	10	....	1128	1154	612	643	....	....
Ransom	709	738	....	....	917	686	756	647	....	....
La Moure	362	463	2	....	488	332	343	496	4	....
Logan	....	50	....	2	60	....	60	....	....	....

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	VOTE FOR 1888.									
	COUNCIL.				HOUSE.					
XVIII.	Reed.	Harrison.	Jahr.	Harstad.	Pope.	McCulloch.	Adams.	Smith.	Scattering.	......
Traill	416	207	218	1474	195	621	1700	2107	5	....
Steele	251	129	....	346	260	172	388	628	1	....
Griggs	185	180	108	356	215	431	372	575	....	....

XIX.	Walsh.	Winship.	......	......	Baldwin.	Bennett.	Esterbrook.	Shortridge.	......	......
Grand Forks	2060	2067	....	....	2194	2006	2019	1946	....	....

XX.	Allin.	Bissett.	Scattering.	......	Upham.	Swanston.	Movers.	Stewart.	Scattering.	......
Walsh	2228	1235	2	....	2346	2217	1858	1224	6	....
Ramsey	1095	517	....	....	1106	1151	451	891	....	....

XXI.	Wallace, J. D.	Cameron, P.	Michie.	Scattering.	McHugh, P.	Bergman, E. H.	Bidlake, John.	Michie, Geo.	McKinnon.	Scattering.
Pembina	1377	1385	....	....	1310	1514	1256	1178	....	....
Cavalier	568	787	....	....	752	567	690	429	....	57
Towner	118	249	....	67	233	233	191	165	....	....
Rolette	220	390	....	1	349	302	263	296	....	....
Bottineau	368	302	3	....	388	371	335	335	7	1

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	VOTE FOR 1888.									
	COUNCIL.				HOUSE.					
XXII.	Glaspell.	Farrell.	Henderson.	....	Gronna.	Wellman.	Greene.	Perkins.	McKernon.	Scattering.
Stutsman	553	775	226	33	704	587	861	811	141	14
Foster	68	95	200	1	217	63	122	100	184	....
Nelson	628	359	42	....	818	659	326	244	14	1
Wells	121	165	40	....	148	154	166	127	30	....
Benson	367	28	151	5	394	357	192	143	9	....
DeSmet	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stanton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
McHenry	223	55	61	....	274	209	56	54	2	....
Eddy	183	144	180	....	261	329	248	133	....	8
*Pierce	57	603	37	....	670	670	9	18	....	....

* Pierce county being unorganized, the vote, although returned, was not canvassed or counted, and hence should be omitted from the totals.

XXIII.	Hughes.	Little.	Whittaker.	Scattering.	Parkin.	Wellcome.	Fridley.	Barnes.	Unkenholtz.	....
Burleigh	567	212	295	20	836	824	280	59	190	....
Emmons	306	11	27	60	435	391	44	43	....	....
Kidder	298	84	38	1	327	327	8	8	....	....
McLean	258	27	21	....	318	306	4	....	1	....
Mercer	101	....	4	6	97	111	....	....	6	1
Morton	658	100	20	31	543	641	302	....	447	8
Billings	40	8	....	....	46	46	....	....	....	....
Stark	438	46	4	....	442	455	180	....	176	....
Oliver	42	....	....	31	37	31	44	33	1	....
Ward	632	11	....	....	628	619	....	....	....	4
*Sheridan	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Not organized. Bowman, Hettinger, Bowman, Villard, Williams, Dunn, McKenzie, Allred, Wallace, Garfield, Wynn, Renville, Mountraille, Flannery and Buford counties not organized.

VOTE FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

A Table Compiled from the Official Records Showing the Vote in Dakota for Delegate to Congress for the Years 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886 and 1888.

COUNTIES.	Population, Census of 1885.	1878.		1880.		1882.		1884.		1886.		1888.			
		G. G. Bennett, ... R	Bartlett Tripp .... D	R. F. Pettigrew ... R	M. L. McCormack ... D	John B. Raymond ... R	W. W. Brookings ... D	O. S. Gifford .... R	John R. Wilson ..... D	O. S. Gifford .... R	M. H. Day .. D	Geo. A. Mathews ..... R	J. W Harden .... D	W. R. Bierly ... Ind. D	S. H. Cranmer. Prohib
NORTH DAKOTA.															
*Alred	13	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Barnes	6,063	69	18	358	168	1,141	100	1,716	208	1,106	773	953	727	1	90
Burleigh	5,254	213	529	449	818	566	407	1,186	171	498	639	714	383	12	1
Benson	1,255	......	......	......	......	......	......	306	9	244	190	117	480	1	76
*Buford	524	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bottineau	818	......	......	......	......	......		84	......	245	194	314	414	7	o 2
Billings	737	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	22	73	33	15	......	......
*Bowman	162	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cass	21,085	601	278	840	397	2,164	56	3,641	470	ƒ3,128	899	3,395	1,550	5	21
Cavalier	5,029	......	......	......	......	......	......	128	......	491	697	475	802	7	43
*Dunn	82	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dickey	3,897	......	......	......	......	228	......	695	201	667	690	1,000	650	......	......
*DeSmet	76	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Eddy	825	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	315	59	273	233	3	......

Emmons	1,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	1	227	152	374	98	...	...
*Flannery	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foster	992	...	...	...	...	...	...	563	80	265	124	227	130	13	...
Grand Forks	20,454	370	308	604	888	1,626	i117	2,882	521	2,063	1,389	2,272	510	1,378	...
Griggs	2,098	...	...	...	...	830	...	463	18	702	104	296	506	...	...
*Hettinger	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidder	1,572	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	90	160	150	321	124	1	...
LaMoure	2,072	...	...	...	...	91	15	588	30	751	239	566	261	1	3
Logan	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	21	5	56	5	...	...
Morton	5,873	58	19	...	...	341	250	648	295	749	419	684	315	...	y2
McHenry	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	101	277	62	...	...
McLean	942	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	3	198	138	250	53	2	1
McIntosh	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	237	35	278	17	...	z. ...
Mercer	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	1	76	39	98	18	...	...
*McKenzie	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Mountraille	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelson	3,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	88	837	227	640	256	139	...
Oliver	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	52	31	44	...	...
Pembina	11,510	238	123	487	507	1,136	79	2,757	155	990	2,013	1,348	1,855	1	63
Richland	9,048	142	99	374	114	789	8	1,386	169	1,277	748	1,093	978	...	...
Ransom	4,296	...	...	...	...	637	2	857	131	1,058	264	1,324	192	...	3
Ramsey	3,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	245	841	531	1,069	551	1	...
Roulette	2,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	220	229	337	45	2
*Renville	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stark	1,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	457	1	287	255	434	198	...	...
*Stanton	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stutsman	5,632	33	44	286	155	747	244	904	338	k869	665	715	853	...	bb4
Steele	3,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	711	3	6 7	139	546	178	...	cc. ...
Sargent	3,284	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	1,051	18	808	311	1,029	366	...	...
*Sheridan	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Stevens	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Traill	8,119	447	97	647	284	1,688	...	1,965	70	1,834	798	1,356	794	1	dd167
Towner	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	65	52	150	172	185	78	...
*Villard	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

VOTE FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Po pu la tion, Census of 1885.	1878.		1880.		1882.		1884.		1886.		1888.			
		G. G. Bennett ....R	Bartlett Tripp ....D	R. F. Pettigrew ...R	M. L. McCormack ...D	John R. Raymond ...R	W. W. Brookings ....D	O. S. Gifford ....D	John R. Wilson .....D	O. S. Gifford ....R	M. H. Day..D	Geo. A. Mathews ....R	J. W. Harden ....D	W. R. Bierly ....D	S. H. Cranmer ....Prohib
Walsh	12,775	......	......	......	......	2,158	133	3,118	22	1,758	1,801	1,848	1,718	8	3
Wells	285	......	......	......	......	......	......	73	1	138	44	149	182	......	......
*Wynn	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
*Williams	36	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ward	257	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	34	170	355	252	29	7
*Wallace	46	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
‡Total, North Dak.	152,675	2,174	1,505	4,021	3,411	14,082	1,406	28,906	3,352	23,558	15,506	25,810	15,801	1,728	421
Majorities	....	669	......	610	......	12,676	......	25,554	......	8,052	......	9,509	......	......	......
SOUTH DAKOTA.															
Aurora	5,950	......	......	......	......	427	91	740	461	776	617	718	634	......	......
Beadle	10,318	......	......	218	6	647	24	1,881	433	1,638	806	1,656	690	1	728
Brown	12,241	......	......	89	......	881	202	1,652	419	1,812	1,233	2,379	1,633	......	214
Brookings	8,288	136	92	702	19	1,135	178	1 340	144	1,297	618	1,411	552	......	m32
Buffalo	864	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	188	74	127	74	......	......
Brule	7,324	......	16	74	26	423	136	963	844	692	745	768	852	......	......
Bon Homme	7,449	423	413	553	438	747	362	990	474	755	829	1,001	580	......	3

*Burdick	75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Butte	1,081	......	......	......	......	......	......	204	161	206	90	205	108	......	5
Custer	1,292	18	54	260	196	221	137	210	156	448	334	517	396	......	37
Campbell	1,199	......	......	......	......	......	......	115	78	309	208	471	182	......	*p*.....
Clark	4,892	......	......	......	......	301	......	730	242	956	499	1,110	524	1	*q*3
Codington	5,648	54	80	*b*386	51	592	191	808	297	798	587	1,088	677	1	38
Charles Mix	4,022	20	27	411	26	175	17	432	202	583	264	678	221	......	4
Clay	6,201	470	514	*a*364	224	751	172	1,025	184	1,113	239	1,149	269	......	......
Day	5,601	......	......	......	......	242	38	1,071	50	740	584	914	806	......	......
Douglas	3,801	......	......	......	......	197	46	672	171	723	327	738	275	......	*s*.....
Deuel	4,403	130	32	231	9	455	12	602	56	667	240	614	486	......	*r*3
Davison	5,940	5	27	291	115	679	112	987	210	1,015	487	858	572	......	2
Edmunds	2,422	......	......	......	......	......	......	587	119	781	454	778	475	......	42
*Ewing	50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Fall River	472	......	......	......	......	......	......	71	70	154	131	341	165	......	......
Faulk	3,120	......	......	......	......	......	......	647	71	708	253	718	336	......	99
Grant	6,793	66	......	566	28	1,183	98	1,171	4	691	665	712	691	......	*ff*11
Hamlin	3,757	13	17	176	6	810	......	596	18	541	287	475	541	......	......
Hand	7,067	......	......	......	......	643	......	968	418	1,142	641	1,046	871	......	8
Hanson	3,983	34	32	165	83	304	114	510	259	596	408	627	451	......	......
*Harding	43	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Hughes	5,288	......	......	......	......	298	85	801	545	618	379	528	245	......	*t*1
†Hutchinson	9,006	178	68	476	119	558	110	1,195	95	1,140	267	1,067	328	......	*u*....
Hyde	2,175	......	......	......	......	......	......	613	121	417	289	379	201	......	*gg*....
Jerauld	3,456	......	......	......	......	......	......	691	131	629	249	438	316	......	33
Kingsbury	7,345	......	......	454	2	737	18	1,016	199	936	448	1,207	556	......	......
Lake	5,432	163	90	421	105	608	133	968	248	836	358	939	626	......	*hh*1
Lawrence	10,328	2,426	2,661	*c*2,986	2,482	2,608	1,276	2,498	1,577	2,513	1,614	2,967	1,528	......	......
Lincoln	7,598	635	200	*d*877	170	1,084	194	1,005	150	1,201	255	1,582	852	......	16
McCook	5 641	64	24	243	270	541	334	782	264	614	622	655	788	......	......
McPherson	1,422	......	......	......	......	......	......	264	2	468	99	471	226	......	17
Marshall	2,187	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	572	402	655	498	......	*ii*65
Miner	4,928	......	......	......	......	1,123	36	1,001	10	901	451	796	587	......	*v*.....
Minnehaha	13,857	840	503	*e*1,656	99	1,606	705	2,623	295	2,490	1,091	2,441	1,444	......	*w*1

VOTE FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Popu la tion, Census of 1885.	1878.		1880.		1882.		1884.		1886.		1888.			
		G. G. Bennett ....R	Bartlett Tripp ....D	R. F. Petti-grew ....R	M. L. McCor-mack ....D	John B. Ray-mond ...R	W. W. Brook-ings.....D	O. S. Gifford ....R	John R. Wil-son ....D	O. S. Gifford ....R	M H. Day..D	Geo. A. Math-ews ....R	J. W. Harden ....D	W. R. Bierly ....D	S. H. Cranmer ....Prohib
Moody	5,189	351	175	537	54	717	231	905	5	1,086	213	869	256	......	x.....
Pennington	3,224	296	345	539	349	459	365	625	349	960	662	930	549	......	ij ....
Potter	2,396	......	......	......	......	......	......	122	101	542	244	463	324	......	......
Roberts	2,154	.....	......	......	......	......	......	331	28	340	180	247	117	......	......
Sanborn	4,106	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 000	159	837	297	818	355	......	1
Spink	10,446	......	......	245	......	965	36	2,552	429	2,848	833	1,822	872	......	184
*Stanley	653	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sully	3,233	......	......	......	......	......	......	895	94	535	185	477	142	......	aa29
Turner	8,282	288	231	f491	155	1,048	188	1,063	117	1,196	240	1,425	170	......	17
Union	8,017	662	611	g680	507	725	459	881	735	904	627	1,045	706	......	ee....
Walworth	1,412	......	......	......	......	......	......	354	58	209	149	201	245	......	1
Yankton	9,404	983	727	h1,005	596	740	328	1,226	523	1,251	675	1,479	588	27	......
‡Total, South Dak.	262,985	8,235	6,989	15,046	6,129	24,075	6,628	42,883	11,776	43,374	22,374	44,905	25,045	30	895
Majorities	....	1,296	......	8,917	......	17,447	......	31,117	......	21,000	......	19,860	......	......	......
Totals for Ter'y..	415,610	10,409	8,444	19,067	9,540	38,157	8,034	71,799	15,128	66,932	37,880	70,215	40,846	1,753	1,316
Total majorities.	....	1,965	......	9,527	......	30,128	......	56,671	......	29,052	......	29,369	......	......	......

*Unorganized. ‡There should be added to the totals of population 68 in North Dakota not in any county, and 1,400 in South Dakota not in any county, making the totals as above: North Dakota, 152,675; South Dakota, 282,935.

Scattering votes for delegate—(*a*) 162; (*b*) 18; (*c*) 15; (*d*) 36; (*e*) 9; (*f*) 58; (*g*) 33; (*h*) 11; (*i*) 83; (*j*) 6; (*k*) 2; (*l*) 1; (*m*) 4; (*n*) 2; (*o*) 2; (*p*) 2; (*q*) 2; (*r*) 3; (*t*) 1; (*u*) 2; (*v*) 6; (*w*) 1; (*x*) 2; (*y*) 1; (*z*) 1; (*aa*) 1; (*bb*) 1; (*cc*) 2; (*dd*) 4; (*ee*) 1; (*ff*) 7; (*gg*) 1; (*hh*) 1; (*ii*) 1; (*jj*) 1.

NOTE.—In comparing the figures in the above table, sight must not be lost of the fact that many of the counties have undergone material territorial changes during the last decade. Thus, for example, Burleigh county's vote in 1878 included the voting population of what is now Burleigh, Morton, McLean, Oliver and Mercer counties, then sparsely peopled. Probably no less than twenty counties have undergone similar changes. Since 1884 there has not been so much juggling in county boundaries as during the earlier years of the territory's development.

†Armstrong county, absorbed by Hutchinson in 1879, cast 46 votes for Bennett and 49 for Tripp.

SUMMARY OF COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

Compiled from returns of County Clerks and Auditors to the Territorial Statistician of January 1, 1889.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

COUNTIES	Amount of bonds issued.	Amount of warrants outstanding.	Amount of cash in sinking fund.	Cash on hand for warrants.
Aurora	$ 82,000	$ 6,145	$	$ 5,008
Beadle	50,000	15,087	....	1,860
‡Bon Homme	....	....	....	....
*Brookings	2,500	5,867	1,370	2,186
*Brown	....	1,500	....	5,120
Brule	....	18,542	....	2,557
*Buffalo	8,000	4,064	86	64
*Butte	15,962	6,771	1,966	519
*Campbell	....	16,555	....	1,872
*Charles Mix	12,900	....	200	1,990
*Clark	15,000	7,826	....	1,166
Clay	5,500	....	1,066	2,173
Codington	25,000	7,064	....	4,868
*Custer	58,046	16,922	4,216	900
*Davison	7,300	455	6,798	10,229
Day	15,000	892	....	918
Deuel	11,300	405	....	5,167
Douglas	....	15,858	....	1,728
*Edmunds	18,200	4,000	2,500	200
*Fall River	....	14,140	....	2,334
*Faulk	....	22,736	....	3,119
Grant	107,550	700	6,471	6,237
*Hamlin	....	52	....	997
♦Hand	....	....	....	....
Hanson	30,000	....	....	2,000
*Hughes	30,100	....	884	1,975
*Hutchinson	3,798	....	998	10,180
Hyde	28,100	10,000	....	2,000
Jerauld	....	17,110	....	1,505
*Kingsbury	18,000	....	....	4,082
Lake	30,000	1,948	....	1,400
Lawrence	347,550	90,004	29,341	29,456
‡Lincoln	....	....	....	....
McCook	20,000	110	....	5,377
McPherson	....	8,098	....	1,907
*Marshall	9,000	451	376	1,420
*Miner	10,000	5,096	....	139
*Minnehaha	12,000	....	5,041	....
Moody	5,260	....	1,045	2,030
*Pennington	64,900	99,297	948	423
Potter	10,000	11,930	....	3,001
Roberts	22,000	285	1,240	1,996
*Sanborn	....	13,801	....	697
*Spink	....	11,864	....	11,586
Sully	12,000	225	....	3,442
*Turner	22,0 0	....	....	4,000
*Union	24,120	7,000	....	....
Walworth	....	8,960	....	378
*Yankton	308,500	1,118	5,508	7,817

♦ Warrants all called. Paying cash for warrants. * Returns taken from summary of June 1, 1888. ‡Returns not in.

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS—Summary of Nov. 1, 1888.

PREPARED BY E. S. TYLER, PUBLIC EXAMINER.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Counties.	Assessed Valuation 1888.	Amt. of bonds issued for funding indebtedness and roads and bridges	Amt. of bonds issued for pub. bl'dgs.	Total Amt. of bonds outstanding Nov. 1, 1888.	Amt. of cash in sinking fund.	Net bonded indebtedness.	Net floating indebtedness.	Net total indebtedness.	Surplus in genl. county funds.
Barnes	$ 3,[illegible]	$35,000 00	$20,000	$ 55,000 00	$ 8,956 87	$46,043 13	$57,225 95	$103,269 08	
Benson	728,738	17,300 00		17,300 00		17,300 00	8,751 39	26,051 39	
Billings	6[illegible],157						229 00	229 00	
Bottineau	846,[illegible]	12,000 00		12,000 00		12,000 00	‡ 1,080 86	13,080 86	
Burleigh	3,314,573	29,650 00	30,000	59,650 00	3,088 96	56,561 04	86,619 85	143,180 89	
Cass	10,911,411	25,000 00	102,000	127,000 00	27,612 00	99,388 00	51,469 05	150,857 05	
Cavalier	872,[illegible]	16,000 00		16,000 00		16,000 00	1,388 03	17,388 03	
Dickey	* 1,9[illegible],570	20,300 00		20,300 00	1,834 25	18,465 75		18,465 75	$ 1,992 96
Eddy	612,106								
Emmons	743,739	20,000 00		20,000 00		20,000 00	11,097 19	31,097 19	
Foster	978,787	10,000 00	8,000	18,000 00		18,000 00		18,000 00	1,046 55
Grand Forks	† 5,156,620			42,150 00	10,786 77	31,363 23		31,363 23	22,851 21
Griggs	1,025,490								
Kidder	1,475,398	17,000 00	20,000	37,000 00		37,000 00	4,748 58	41,748 58	
La Moure	2,011,956						8,840 43	8,840 43	
Logan	1,013,[illegible]	8,500 00		8,500 00		8,500 00	4,244 90	12,744 90	
McHenry	190,[illegible]	6,500 00		6,500 00		6,500 00	1,134 24	7,634 24	
McIntosh	470,202						5,700 86	5,700 86	

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS—Continued.

Counties.	Assessed Valuation 1898	Amt. of bonds issued for funding indebtedness and roads and bridges	Amt. of bonds issued for pub. b'ldgs.	Total Amt. of bonds outstanding Nov. 1, 1898.	Amt. of cash in sinking fund.	Net bonded indebtedness.	Net floating indebtedness.	Net total indebtedness.	Surplus in genl. county fund.
McLean	732,960	19,000 00	....	19,000 00	....	19,000 00	4,721 02	23,721 02	....
Mercer	328,849	....	....	....	....	....	18,682 59	18,682 59	....
Morton	2,389,125	40,000 00	25,000	65,000 00	....	65,000 00	14,169 92	79,169 92	....
Nelson	1,806,292	30,000 00	....	30,000 00	....	30,000 00	....	3 ,000 00	**
Oliver	532,468	3,000 00	....	3,000 00	....	3,000 00	1,301 86	4,301 86	....
Pembina	2,751,971	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ramsey.....	1,977,156	38,000 00	20,000	58,000 00	....	58,000 00	....	58,000 00	5,250 00
Ransom	2,573,751	....	....	....	....	....	9,723 88	9,723 88	....
Richland ...	4,310,856	2,906 46	26,000	28,906 46	6,643 17	22,263 29	4,340 43	26,603 72	....
Rolette	354,845	20,000 00	....	20,000 00	....	20,000 00	8,796 62	28,796 62	....
Sargent.....	1,541,401	10,000 00	....	10,000 00	....	10,000 00	22,625 00	32,625 00	....
Stark	1,116,000	....	15,000	15,000 00	....	15,000 00	3,506 67	18,506 67	....
Steele.......	1,915,216	20,000 00	....	20,000 00	....	20,000 00	....	20,000 00	2,094 71
Stutsman ...	2,738,322	34,500 00	30,000	64,500 00	....	64,500 00	§ 11,650 00	76,150 00	....
Towner.....	362,612	21,300 00	....	21,300 00	....	21,300 00	3,448 85	24,748 85	....
Traill.......	3,549,719	105 00	....	105 00	106 05	....	....	....	1,229 04
Walsh	4,153,258	....	25,000	25,000 00	....	25,000 00	....	25,000 00	10,080 38
Ward.......	239,111	....	....	....	....	....	823 58	823 58	....
Wells.......	741,470	8,000 00	....	8,000 00	....	8,000 00	1,209 49	9,209 49	....

† Aug. 1898.
‡ Bond and Interest.

§ Amount on hand not given.
** Surplus amount not given.

TERRITORIAL ASSESSMENT, 1888.

Counties.	Total Assessment.	Counties.	Total Assessment.
Aurora	$ 1,380,088 00	Lake	2,307,287 00
Barnes	3,265,650 00	La Moure	2,011,953 00
Beadle	5,656,300 15	Lawrence	4,031,888 00
Benson	723,723 50	Lincoln	2,822,985 00
Billings	249,137 00	Logan	1,013,696 62
Bon Homme	2,183,122 00	McCook	1,418,496 00
Bottineau	346,528 00	McHenry	180,898 00
Brookings	2,295,269 00	McIntosh	470,202 00
Brown	7,586,308 00	McLean	732,950 00
Brule	1,318,963 33	McPherson	687,880 00
Buffalo	300,439 06	Marshall	774,778 00
Burleigh	3,514,572 68	Mercer	320,849 50
Butte	461,370 00	Miner	1,263,302 75
Campbell	425,431 00	Minnehaha	7,893,112 00
Cass	10,911,411 00	Moody	2,053,870 00
Cavalier	572,568 00	Morton	2,399,185 00
Charles Mix	617,295 00	Nelson	1,346,232 00
Clark	1,716,387 00	Oliver	382,463 72
Codington	2,669,350 00	Pembina	2,751,971 00
Clay	2,158,311 00	Pennington	2,306,351 00
Custer	544,498 00	Potter	785,744 00
Davison	1,398,487 00	Ramsey	1,977,159 00
Day	982,041 00	Ransom	2,573,751 00
Deuel	1,050,025 00	Richland	4,310,356 00
Dickey	1,982,570 50	Roberts	482,087 00
Douglas	1,036,592 00	Rolette	354,815 00
Eddy	612,108 00	Sanborn	1,240,178 00
Edmunds	1,450,452 00	Sargent	1,341,401 00
Emmons	745,730 00	Spink	3,920,958 00
Fall River	379,561 00	Stark	1,116,660 90
Faulk	1,196,302 00	Steele	1,915,216 00
Foster	978,787 00	Stutsman	2,738,322 00
Grand Forks	5,130,409 00	Sully	1,097,371 00
Grant	1,351,617 00	Towner	392,612 58
Griggs	1,825,481 00	Traill	3,549,719 98
Hamlin	933,878 00	Turner	1,912,682 00
Hand	1,739,272 00	Union	2,595,150 00
Hanson	1,109,636 93	Walsh	4,155,258 00
Hughes	1,419,721 00	Walworth	499,107 00
Hutchinson	2,051,651 00	Ward	289,111 30
Hyde	792,190 00	Wells	741,479 00
Jerauld	664,219 25	Yankton	3,106,721 00
Kingsbury	2,058,190 00		
Kidder	1,475,298 00	The Territory	$161,420,974 32

APPENDIX "B."

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

An act to provide for two additional associate justices of the supreme court of Dakota, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the supreme court of the Territory of Dakota shall consist of a chief justice and seven associate justices, any five of whom shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to appoint two additional associate justices of said supreme court in manner now provided by law, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

SEC. 3. That the Territory of Dakota shall be divided into eight judicial districts, and a district court for the trial of all cases arising under the laws of said Territory, or which may be within the jurisdiction of said courts under the laws of said territory, shall be held in each district by one of the justices of said supreme court, at such time and place as may be provided by law. Each judge, after assignment, shall reside in the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 4. That the fifth judicial district of said territory, as defined by act of congress approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, shall be divided into two judicial districts, which shall be known as the fifth and seventh judicial districts of said territory; and the third judicial district of said territory shall be divided into two judicial districts, which shall be known and called the third and eighth judicial districts of said territory.

SEC. 5. That the fifth judicial district of said territory shall consist of the counties of Beadle, Kingsbury, Brookings, Hughes, Hyde, Hand, Sully, Faulk, Clarke, Potter, Codington, Hamlin, and Deuel.

SEC. 6. That the seventh judicial district of said territory shall consist of the counties of Spink, Brown, Day, Marshall, Grant, Roberts, Edmunds, Walworth, McPherson, Campbell, and the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian Reservation, and also shall include the following portion of the Great Sioux Indian Reservation, to-wit: All that portion lying northward of the counties Presho and Pratt, and a line extending the north line of the county of Pratt to the twenty-fifth degree of longitude west from Washington, and eastward of said degree of longitude, and southward of the north line of Boreman and Schnasse counties.

SEC. 7. That the eighth judicial district of said territory shall consist of the counties of Grand Forks, Walsh, Pembina, Nelson, Ramsey, Cavalier, and Turner.

SEC. 8. That the third judicial district of said territory shall consist of the counties now constituting the same, except as it may be affected by the formation of the eighth judicial district herein provided for.

SEC. 9. That temporarily, and until otherwise ordered by law, the additional associate justices herein provided for shall be assigned to the seventh and eighth judicial districts, respectively; and it shall be the duty of said judges to appoint and fix the terms of holding courts in each of the counties of their respective districts until the legislative assembly of said territory shall fix said terms.

SEC. 10. That the district court in each of said districts shall have jurisdiction to try, hear, and determine all matters and causes that the court of any district of said territory possessses, excepting as hereinafter mentioned, and all causes and matters now pending in the old districts affecting persons or things which properly belong to the new districts hereby created shall be certified for disposition to said new districts by the judge of the old district; and section six of the act entitled "An act providing for an additional associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Dakota," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and section seven of the act entitled "An act providing for two additional associate justices of supreme court of the Territory of Dakota, one additional associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Washington, and for other purposes," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. That the associate justice o each judicial district shall hold at least one term of the United States district court in each year, at such place in his judicial district as he may select, and grand and petit juries shall be summond thereto as now provided by law, and said associate justice shall hold at least one term of court in each judicial subdivision of his district in each year.

SEC. 12. That no justice of the supreme court of said territory shall sit as a member of said court in the trial of any question decided by him in his district or wherein he has any interest directly or indirectly.

SEC. 13. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the legislative assembly of said territory at any time from changing and arranging the boundary-lines of the judicial districts of said territory, nor from fixing the time and place of holding the several terms of court in said district.

SEC. 14. That all offenses committed before the passage of this act shall be prosecuted, tried, and determined in the same manner and with the same effect (except as to the number of judges) as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 15. That all unorganized counties lying west of said eighth judicial district are hereby annexed, for judicial purposes, to the sixth judicial district of said territory.

Approved, August 9, 1888.

APPENDIX "A."

CONSTITUTION OF STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA,

ADOPTED BY THE

DELEGATE CONVENTION

Held at Sioux Falls, Dakota, Sept. 1885.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Dakota, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious liberties, in order to form a more perfect and independent government, establish justice, insure tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and preserve to ourselves and to our posterity the blessings of liberty, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the State of Dakota.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND BOUNDARY.

SECTION 1. The name of the state shall be Dakota.

SEC. 2. The boundaries of the State of Dakota shall be as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the western boundary line of the State of Minnesota, with the northern boundary line of the State of Iowa, and running thence northerly along the western boundary line of the State of Minnesota, to its intersection with the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude; thence west along the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude to its intersection with the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence south on the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington, to its intersection with the northern boundary line of the State of Nebraska; thence easterly along the northern boundary line of the state of Nebraska to its intersection with the western boundary line of the State of Iowa; thence northerly along the western boundary line of the State of Iowa to its intersection with the northern boundary line of the State of Iowa; thence east along the northern boundary line of the State of Iowa to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE II.

DIVISION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

The powers of the government of the state are divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial, and the powers and duties of each are prescribed by this constitution.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1 The legislative power shall be vested in a legislature, which shall consist of a senate and house representatives.

SEC. 2. The number of members of the house of representatives shall not be less than seventy-five nor more than one-hundred and thirty-five. The number of members of the senate shall not be less than twenty-five nor more than forty-five.

The sessions of the legislature shall be biennial, except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of senator who is not a qualified elector in the district from which he may be chosen, and a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty five years, and who shall not have been a resident of the State or Territory for two years next preceeding his election.

No person shall be eligible to the office of representative who is not a qualified elector in the district from which he may be chosen, and a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have been a resident of the State or Territory for two years next preceeding his election, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty five years.

No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney-general, states attorney, recorder, sheriff, or collector of public moneys, member of either house of congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this State, or any foreign government, shall be a member of the legislature; provided, that appointments in the militia, the offices of notary public and justice of the peace, shall not be considered lucrative; nor shall any person holding any office of honor or profit under any foreign government or under the government of the United States, except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of $300, hold any office in either branch of the legislature, or become a member thereof.

SEC. 4. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be, convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been or may be collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the legislature or any office in either brance thereof.

SEC. 5. The legislature shall provide by law for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the state in the year 1895, and every ten years thereafter; and at its first regular session after each enumeration made by authority of the United States, but at no other time; the legislature shall apportion the senators and representatives according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy; provided, that the legislature may make an apportionment at its first session after the admission of Dakota as a state.

SEC. 6. The terms of the office of the members of the legislature shall be two years. They shall receive for their services the sum of $5 for each day's attendance during the session of the legislature, and 10 cents for every mile of necessary travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route.

Each regular session of the legislature shall not exceed sixty days, except in cases of impeachment, and members of the legislature shall receive no other pay or perquisites except per diem and mileage.

SEC. 7. The legislature shall meet at the seat of government on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of January, at 12 o'clock m., in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no other time, except as provided by this constitution.

SEC. 8. Members of the legislature and the officers thereof before they enter upon their official duties, shall take or subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Dakota, and will faithfully discharge the duties of (senator, representative or officer) according to the best of my abilities, and that I have not knowingly or intentionally paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money, pass or any other valuable thing, from any corporation, company or person; for any vote or influence I may give, or withhold on any bill or resolution, or appropriation, or for any other official act.

This oath shall be administered by a judge of the supreme or circuit court, or the presiding officer of either house, in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, and the secretary of state shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member and officer.

Any member or officer who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed shall forfeit his office.

Any member or officer of the legislature who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to or violated his said oath, shall forfeit his office and be disqualified thereafter from holding the office of senator or member of the house of representatives or any office within the gift of the legislature.

SEC. 9. Each house shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

A majority of the members of each house shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such a manner and under such a penalty as each house may provide.

Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, shall choose its own officers and employes and fix the pay thereof, except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 10. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature.

SEC. 11. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the legislature, and in going to and returning from the same; and for words used in any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 12. No member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during the term for which he was elected, nor shall any member receive any civil appointment from the governor, the governor and senate, or from the legislature during the term for which he shall have been elected, and all such appointments and all votes given for any such member for any such office or appointment shall be void; nor shall any member of the legislature during the time for which he shall have been elected, or within one year thereafter, be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 13. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same from time to time, except such parts as require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of members on any question shall be taken at the desire of one-sixth of those present and entered upon the journal.

SEC. 14. In all elections to be made by the legislature the members thereof shall vote *viva voce* and their votes shall be entered in the journal.

SEC. 15. The sessions of each house and of the committee of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 16. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 17. Every bill shall be read three several times, but the first and second reading may be upon the same day, and the second reading may be by title of the bill, unless the reading at length be demanded. The first and third readings shall be at length.

SEC. 18. The enacting clause of a law shall be: "Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Dakota," and no law shall be passed unless by assent of a majority of all the members elected to each house of the legislature. And the question upon the final passage shall be taken upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays shall be entered upon the journal.

SEC. 19. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he shall preside, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the legislature, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered upon the journal.

SEC. 20. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended in the other.

SEC. 21. No law shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title.

SEC. 22. No act shall take effect until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it passed, unless in case of emergency (to be expressed in the preamble or body of the act), the legislature shall by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of each house, otherwise direct

SEC. 23. The legislature is prohibited from enacting any private or special laws in the following cases:

1. Granting divorces.
2. Changing the names of persons or places, or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another.
3. Locating or changing county seats.
4. Regulating county and township affairs.
5. Incorporating cities, towns and villages or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village or laying out, opening, vacating or altering town plats, streets, wards, alleys or public ground.
6. Providing for sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability.
7. Authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams wholly within the state.
8. Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures.
9. Granting to an individual, association or corporation any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.
10. Providing for the management of common schools.
11. Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentages or allowances of public officers during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed.

But the legislature may repeal any existing special law relating to the foregoing subdivisions.

In all other cases where a general law can be applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

SEC. 24. The legislature shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to this state or to any municipal corporation therein.

SEC. 25. The legislature shall not authorize any game of chance, lottery, or gift enterprise, under any pretense or for any purpose whatever.

SEC. 26. The legislature shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise, or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property, effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or levy taxes or to select a capital site or to perform any municipal functions whatever.

SEC. 27. The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the State.

SEC. 28. Any person who shall give, demand, offer, directly or indirectly, any money, testimonial, privilege or personal advantage, anything of value to any executive or judicial officer or member of the legislature, to influence him in the performance of any of his official or public duties, shall be guilty of bribery and shall be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the legislature, or of public officers of the state, or any municipal division thereof, and any effort towards solicitation of said members of the legislature or officers to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Any person may be compelled to testify in investigation or judicial proceedings against any person charged with having committed any offense or bribery or corrupt solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself, but said testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceedings except for bribers in giving such testimony, and any person convicted of either of the offenses aforesaid shall be disqualified from holding any office or position or office of trust or profit in this state.

ARTICLE IV.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor who shall hold his office two years; a lieutenant governor who shall be elected at the same time and for the same term.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the state, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and who shall have resided two years next preceding the election within the state or territory, nor shall he be eligible to any other office during the term for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 3. The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the time and places of choosing members of the legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected, but if two or more shall have an eqaal and highest number of votes for governor or lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature at its next regular session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. The returns of the election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States, and may call out the same to execute laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. He shall have power to convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions. He shall at the commencement of each session communicate to the legislature by message, information of the condition of the state, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 5. The governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons after conviction for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment; provided, that in all cases where the sentence of the court is capital punishment, imprisonment for life, or for a longer term than two years, or a fine exceeding $200, no pardon shall be granted, sentence commuted, or fine remitted, except upon the recommendation in writing of a board of pardons, consisting of the presiding judge, secretary of state, and attorney general, after full hearing in open session, and such recommendation, with the reasons therefor, shall be field in the office of the secretary of state, but the legislature may by law in all cases regulate the manner in which the remission of fines, pardons, commutations, and reprieves may be applied for. Upon conviction for treason he shall have power to suspend the execution of sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next regular session, when the legislature shall either pardon or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall communicate to the elgislature at each regular session each case of remission of fine, reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted by him in the cases in which he is authorized to act without the recommendation of the said board of pardons, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he is convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the remission, commutation, pardon, or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

SEC. 6. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, failure to qualify, absence from the state, removal from office, or other disability of the governor, the powers and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor.

SEC. 7. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If during a vacancy of the office of governor the lieutenant-governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, or die, or from mental or physical disease, or otherwise, become incapable of performing the duties of his office, the secretary of state shall act as governor until the vacancy shall be filled or the disability removed.

SEC 8. When any office shall from any cause become vacant, and no mode is provided by the constitution or law for filling such vacancy, the governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by appointment.

SEC. 9. Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign; but if not, he shall return it, with his objection, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objection at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objection to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if it be approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the legislature shall by its adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be filed, with his objection, in the office of the secretary of state, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law.

SEC. 10. The governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money embracing distinct items and part or parts of the bill approved shall be law, and the item or items disapproved shall be void, unless enacted in the following manner: If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of the item or items thereof disapproved together with his objections thereto, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered, and each item shall then take the same course as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto.

SEC. 11. Any governor of this state who asks, receives or agrees to receive any bribe upon any understanding that his official opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or who gives, or offers, or promises his official influence in consideration that any member of the legislature shall give his official vote or influence on any particular side of any question or matter upon which he may be required to act in his official capacity, or who menaces any member by the threatened use of his veto power, or who offers or promises any member that he, the said governor, will appoint any particular person or persons to any office created or thereafter to be created, in consideration that any member shall give his official vote or influence on any matter pending or thereafter to be introduced into either house of said legislature, or who threatens any member that he, the said governor, will remove any person or persons from office or position with intent to in any manner influence the official action of said member, shall be punished in the manner now, or that may hereafter be provided by law, and upon conviction thereon shall forfeit all right to hold or exercise any office of trust or honor in this state.

SEC. 12. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature, a secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of school and public lands, and attorney general, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years, but no person shall be eligible to the office of treasurer for more than two terms consecutively. They shall respectively keep their offices at the seat of government.

SEC. 13. The powers and duties of the secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of school and public lands, and attorney general shall be as prescribed by law.

ARTICLE V.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial powers of the state, except as in this constitution otherwise provided, shall be vested in the supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, and justices of the peace, and such other courts as may be created by law for cities and incorporated towns.

SUPREME COURT.

SEC. 2. The supreme court, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state and shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts, under such regulations and limitations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The supreme court and the judges thereof shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus. The supreme court shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, injunction, and other original and remedial writs, with authority to hear and determine the same in such cases and under such regulations as may be provided by law, provided, however, that no jury trials shall be allowed in said supreme court, but, in proper cases, questions of fact may be sent by said court to a circuit court to a trial before a jury.

SEC. 4. At least two terms of the supreme court shall be held each year at the seat of government.

SEC. 5. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, to be chosen from districts by qualified electors of the state at large, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. The number of said judges and districts may, after five years from the admission of this state under this constitution, be increased by law to not exceeding five.

SEC. 7. A majority of the judges of the supreme court shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision, but one or more of said judges may adjourn the court from day to day, or to a certain day.

SEC. 8. The term of the judges of the supreme court, who shall be elected at the first election under this constitution, shall be four years. At all subsequent elections the term of said judges shall be six years.

SEC. 9. The judges of the supreme court shall by rule select from their number a presiding judge, who shall act as such for the term prescribed by such rule.

SEC. 10. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he be learned in the law, be at least thirty years of age, a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this state or the territory at least two years next preceding his election, and at the time of his election be a resident of the district from which he is elected, but for the purpose of re-election, no such judge shall be deemed to have lost his residence in the district by reason of his removal to the seat of government in the discharge of his official duties.

SEC. 11. Until otherwise provided by law, the districts from which the said judges of the supreme court shall be elected, shall be constituted as follows:

First District—All that portion of the state lying west of the Missouri river.

Second District—All that portion of the state lying east of the Missouri river and south of the second standard parallel.

Third District—All that portion of the state lying east of the Missouri river and north of the second standard parallel.

SEC. 12. There shall be a clerk and also a reporter of the supreme court, who shall be appointed by the judges thereof, and who shall hold office during the pleasure of said judges, and whose duties and emoluments shall be prescribed by law, and by the rules of the supreme court not inconsistent with law. The legislature shall make provision for the publication and distribution of the decisions of the supreme court, and for the sale of the published volumes thereof. No private person or corporation shall be allowed to secure any copyright to such decisions, but if any copyrights are secured they shall inure wholly to the benefit of the state.

SEC. 13. The governor shall have authority to require the opinions of the judges of the supreme court upon important questions of law involved in the exercise of his executive powers and upon solemn occasions.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

SEC. 14. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction of all actions and causes, both at law and in equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be conferred by law and consistent with this constitution; such jurisdiction as to value and amount and grade of offense may be limited by law. They and the judges thereof shall also have jurisdiction and power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, injunction, and other original and remedial writs, with authority to hear and determine the same.

SEC. 15. The state shall be divided into judicial circuits, in each of which there shall be elected by the electors thereof one judge of the circuit court therein, whose term of office shall be four years.

SEC. 16. Until otherwise ordered by law, said circuits shall be six in number and constituted as follows, viz:

First circuit.—The counties of Union, Clay, Yankton, Bon Homme, Hutchinson, Charles Mix, and Douglas.

Second circuit.—The counties of Lincoln, Turner, Minnehaha, McCook, Moody, Lake, and Miner.

Third circuit.—The counties of Brookings, Kingsbury, Deuel, Hamlin, Codington, Clark, Grant, Marshall, Roberts, Day, and the Wahpeton and Sisseton Reservation, and all that strip of territory now included between the north line of the county of Day and Roberts and the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude.

Fourth circuit.—The counties of Beadle, Sanborn, Davidson, Aurora, Brule, Buffalo, Jerauld, and Hanson.

Fifth circuit.—The counties of Brown, Hand, Hyde, Hughes, Sully, Potter, Faulk, Edmunds, Walworth, Campbell, McPherson, and Spink, and all that portion of said state lying east of the Missouri river not included in any other judicial circuit.

Sixth circuit.—All that portion of said state lying west of the Missouri river.

SEC. 17. The legislature may, whenever two-thirds of the members of each house shall concur therein, increase the number of judicial circuits and the judges thereof, and divide the state into judicial circuits accordingly, taking care that they be formed of compact territory and be bounded by county lines, but such increase of number or change in the boundaries of districts shall not work the removal of any judge from his office during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed.

SEC. 18. Writs of error and appeals may be allowed from the decisions of the circuit courts to the supreme court under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

COUNTY COURTS.

SEC. 19. There shall be elected in each organized county a county judge who shall be judge of the county court of said county, whose term of office shall be two years, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 20. County courts shall be courts of record and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate guardianship and settlement of the estates of deceased persons and such other civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be conferred by law, provided that such courts shall not have jurisdiction in any case where the debt, damage, claim or value of property involved shall exceed one thousand dollars, except in matters of probate, guardianship and the estates of deceased persons. Writs of error and appeal may be allowed from county to circuit courts, or to the supreme court in such cases and in such manner as may be prescribed by law, provided that no appeal or writ of error shall be allowed to the circuit court from any judgment rendered upon an appeal from a justice of the peace or police magistrate for cities or towns.

SEC. 21. The county court shall not have jurisdiction in cases of felony, nor shall criminal cases therein be prosecuted by indictment; but they may have such jurisdiction in criminal matters, not of the grade of felony, as the legislature may prescribe, and the prosecutions therein may be by information or otherwise as the legislature may provide.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

SEC. 22. Justices of the peace shall have such jurisdiction as may be conferred by law, but they shall not have jurisdiction of any cause wherein the value of the property or the amount in controversy exceeds the sum of $100, or where the boundaries or title to real property shall be called in question.

POLICE MAGISTRATE.

SEC. 23. The legislature shall have power to provide for creating such police magistrates for cities and towns as may be deemed from time to time necessary, who shall have jurisdiction of all cases arising under the ordinances of such cities and towns, respectively, and such police magistrates may also be constituted *ex officio* justices of the peace for their respective counties.

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

SEC. 24. The legislature shall have power to provide for state's attorneys and to prescribe their duties and fix their compensation; but no person shall be eligible to the office of attorney general or state's attorney who shall not at the time of his election be at least twenty-five years of age and possess all the other qualifications for judges of circuit court as prescribed in this article.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. 25. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit or county courts unless he be learned in the law, be at least twenty-five years of age, and a citizen of the United States; nor unless he shall have resided in this state or territory at least one year next preceding his election, and at the time of his election be a resident of the county or circuit, as the case may be, for which he is elected.

Sec. 26. The judges of the supreme court, circuit courts and county courts shall be chosen at the first election held under the provisions of this constitution, and thereafter as provided by law, and the legislature may provide for the election of such officers on a different day from that on which an election is held for any other purpose, and may, for the purpose of making such provision, extend or abridge the term of office for any of such judges then holding, but not in any case more than six months. The term of office of all judges of circuit courts, elected in the several judicial circuits throughout the state, shall expire on the same day.

Sec. 27. The time of holding courts within said judicial circuits and counties shall be as provided by law; but at least one term of the circuit court shall be held annually in each organized county, and the legislature shall make provision for attaching unorganized counties or territory to organized counties for judicial purposes.

Sec. 28. Special terms of said courts may be held under such regulations as may be provided by law.

Sec. 29. The judges of the circuit courts may hold courts in other circuits than their own, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 30. The judges of the supreme court, circuit courts and county courts shall each receive such salary as may be provided by law, consistent with this constitution, and no such judge shall receive any compensation, perquisite or emoluments for or on account of his office in any form whatever, except such salary; provided that county judges may accept and receive such fees as may be allowed under the land laws of the United States.

Sec. 31. No judge of the supreme court or circuit courts shall act as attorney or counselor at law, nor shall any county judge act as attorney or counselor at law in any case which is or may be brought into his court or which may be appealed therefrom.

Sec. 32. There shall be a clerk of the circuit court in each organized county, who shall also be clerk of the county court, and who shall be elected by the qualified electors of such county. The duties and compensation of said clerk shall be as provided by law and regulated by the rules of the court consistent with the provisions of law.

SEC. 33. Until the legislature shall provide by law for fixing the terms of courts, the judges of the supreme, circuit and county courts, respectively, shall fix the terms thereof.

SEC. 34. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the state, and the organization, jurisdiction, power, proceedings, and practice of all the courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of such of the proceedings, judgments, and decrees of such courts severally shall be uniform, provided, however, that the legislature may classify the county courts according to the population of the respective counties and fix the jurisdiction and salary of the judges thereof accordingly.

SEC. 35. No judge of the supreme or circuit courts shall be elected to any other than a judicial office, or be eligible thereto, during the term for which he was elected such judge. All votes for either of them during such term for any elective office, except that of judge of the supreme court, circuit court, or county court, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void.

SEC. 36. All judges or other officers of the supreme, circuit, or county courts provided for in this article, shall hold their offices until their successors, respectively, are elected or appointed and qualified.

SEC. 37. All officers provided for in this article shall respectively reside in the district, county, precinct, city, or town for which they may be elected or appointed. Vacancies in the elective offices provided for in this article shall be filled by appointment until the next general election, as follows: All judges of the supreme, circuit, and county courts by the governor. All other judicial and other officers by the county board of the county where the vacancy occurs; in cases of police magistrates, by the municipality.

SEC. 38. All process shall run in the name of the "State of Dakota." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name of and by authority of the "State of Dakota."

ARTICLE VI.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring and protecting property and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

SEC. 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

SEC. 3. The right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience shall never be infringed. No person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse licentiousness, the invasion of the rights of others, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the state. No person shall be compelled to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship. No money or property of the state shall be given or appropriated for the benefit of any sectarian or religious society or institution.

SEC. 4. The right of petition, and of the people peaceably to assemble to consult for the common good and make known their opinions, shall never be abriged.

SEC. 5. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. In all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published, with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense. The jury shall have the right to determine the fact and the law under the direction of the court.

SEC. 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy, but the legislature may provide for a jury of less than twelve in any court not a court of record, and for the decision of civil cases by three-fourths of the jury in any court.

SEC. 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to defend in person and by council; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses against him face to face; to have compulsory process served for obtaining witnesses in his behalf, and to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

SEC. 8. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when proof is evident or presumption great. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 9. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself or to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

SEC. 10. No person shall be held for a criminal offense unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, or information of the public prosecutor, except in cases of impeachment, in cases cognizable by county courts, by justices of the peace, and in cases arising in the army or navy or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; provided, that the grand jury may be modified or abolished by law.

SEC. 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized.

SEC. 12. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant or privilege, franchise, or immunity, shall be passed.

SEC. 13. Private property shall not be taken for public use or damaged without just compensation, as determined by a jury, which shall be paid as soon as it can be ascertained, and before possession is taken. No benefit which may accrue to the owner as the result of an improvement made by any private corporation shall be considered in fixing the compensation for property taken or damaged. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks or other highways shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken.

SEC. 14. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment or descent of property.

SEC. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of or founded upon a contract.

SEC. 16. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power. No soldier in time of peace shall be quartered in any house without consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC 17. No tax or duty shall be imposed without the consent of the people or their representatives in the legislature, and all taxation shall be equal and uniform.

SEC. 18. No law shall be passed granting to any citizen, class of citizens or corporation, privileges or immunities which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens or corporations.

SEC. 19. Elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage. Soldiers in time of war may vote at their post of duty in or out of the state, under regulations to be prescribed by the legislature.

SEC. 20. All courts shall be open, and every man for an injury done him in his property, person, or reputation shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without denial or delay.

SEC. 21. No power of suspending law shall be exercised, unless by the legislature or its authority.

SEC. 22. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the legislature.

SEC. 23. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishment inflicted.

SEC. 24. The right of the citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the state shall not be denied.

SEC. 25. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, or in giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 26. All political power is adherent in the people and all free government is founded on their authority, and is instituted for their equal protection and benefit, and they have the right in lawful and constituted methods to alter or reform their forms of government in such manner as they may think proper. And the State of Dakota is an inseparable part of the American Union and the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

SEC. 27. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

ARTICLE VII.

ELECTION AND RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every male person resident of this state who shall be of the age of twenty-one years and upwards not otherwise disqualified, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall be a qualified elector under the laws of the Territory of Dakota, at the date of the ratification of this constitution by the people, or who shall have resided in the United States one year, in this state six months, in the county thirty days and in the election precinct where he offers his vote ten days next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

First: Citizens of the United States.

Second: Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States upon the subject of naturalization.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall at its first session after the admission of the state into the Union, submit to a vote of the electors of the state the following question to be voted upon at the next general election held thereafter, namely: "Shall the word 'male' be stricken from the article of the constitution relating to elections and the right of suffrage." If a majority of the votes cast upon that question are in favor of striking out said word "male," it shall be striken out and there shall thereafter be no distinction between males and females in the exercise of the right of suffrage at any election in this state.

SEC. 3. All votes shall be by ballot, but the legislature may provide for numbering ballots for the purpose of preventing and detecting fraud.

SEC. 4. All general elections shall be biennial.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same. And no elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of elections, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 6. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

SEC. 7. No soldier, seaman, or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed therein.

SEC. 8. No person under guardianship, non compos mentis, or insane, shall be qualified to vote at any election, nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

SEC. 9. Any woman having the qualifications enumerated in section 1 of this article as to age, residence, and citizenship, and including those now qualified by the laws of the territory, may vote at any election held solely for school purposes, and may hold any office in this state, except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS.

SECTION 1. The stability of a republican form of government depending on the morality and intelligence of the people, it shall be the duty of the legislature to establish and maintain a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge and equally open to all; and to adopt all suitable means to secure to the people the advantages and opportunities of education.

SEC. 2. All proceeds of the sale of public lands that have heretofore been or may hereafter be given by the United States for the use of public schools in the state; all such per centum as may be granted by the United States on the sale of public lands; the proceeds of all property that shall fall to the state by escheat; the proceeds of all gifts or donations to the state for public schools or not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the gift; and all property otherwise acquired for public schools, shall be and remain a perpetual fund for the maintenance of public schools in the state. It shall be deemed a trust fund held by the state. The principal shall forever remain inviolate, and may be increased, but shall never be diminished, and the state shall make good all losses thereof which may in any manner occur.

SEC. 3. The interest and income of this fund, together with the net proceeds of all fines for violation of state laws and all other sums which may be added thereto by law, shall be faithfully used and applied each year for the benefit of the public schools of the state, and shall be for this purpose apportioned among and between all the several public school corporations of the state in proportion to the number of children in each, of school age, as may be fixed by law; and no part of the fund, either principal or interest, shall ever be diverted, even temporarily, from this purpose or used for any other purpose whatever, than the maintenance of public schools for the equal benefit of all the people of the state.

SEC. 4. After one year from the assembling of the first legislature, the lands granted to the state by the United States for the use of public schools may be sold upon the following conditions and no other: Not more than one-third of all such lands shall be sold within the first five years, and no more than two-thirds within the first fifteen years after the title thereto is vested in the state, and the legislature shall, subject to the provisions of this article, provide for the sale of the same.

The commissioner of school and public lands, the state auditor and the county superintendent of schools of the counties severally, shall constitute boards of appraisal and shall appraise all school lands within the several counties which they may from time to time select and designate for sale, at their actual value under the terms of sale. They shall take care first to select and designate for sale the most valuable lands; and they shall ascertain all such lands as may be of special and peculiar value, other than agricultural, and cause the proper subdivision of the same in order that the largest price may be obtained therefor.

SEC. 5. No lands shall be sold for less than the appraised value and in no case for less than ten dollars an acre, unless, after the year A. D. nineteen hundred, two consecutive legislatures concur in a law otherwise directing. The purchaser shall pay one-fourth of the price in cash and the remaining three-fourths as follows: One-fourth in five years, one-fourth in ten years, and one-fourth in fifteen years, with interest thereon at the rate of not less than six per centum, payable annually in advance; but all such subdivided lands may be sold for cash, provided that upon payment of the interest for one full year in advance the balance of the purchase price may be paid at any time. All sales shall be at public auction to the highest bidder, after sixty days' advertisement of the same in a newspaper of general circulation in the vicinity of the lands to be sold and one at the seat of government. Such lands as shall not have been specially subdivided shall be offered in tracts of not more than eighty acres, and those so subdivided in the smallest subdivisions. All lands designated for sale not sold within four years after appraisal shall be reappraised by the board of appraisal as hereinbefore provided before they are sold.

SEC. 6. All sales shall be conducted through the office of the commissioner of school and public lands as may be perscribed by law, and returns of all appraisals and sales shall be made to said office. No sale shall operate to convey any right or title to any lands for sixty days after the date thereof, nor until the same shall have received the approval of the governor in such form as may be provided by law. No grant or patent for any such lands shall issue until final payment be made.

SEC. 7. All lands, money or other property donated, granted, or received from the United States or any other source for a university, agricultural college, normal school, or other educational or charitable institution or purpose, and the proceeds of all such lands and other property so received from any source, shall be and remain perpetual funds, the interest and income of which together with the rents of all such land as may remain unsold, shall be inviolably appropriated and applied to the specific objects of the original grants or gifts. The principal of every such fund may be increased, but shall never be diminished, and the interest and income only shall be used. Every such fund shall be deemed a trust fund held by the state, and the state shall make good all losses therefrom that shall in any manner occur.

SEC. 8. All lands mentioned in the preceding section shall be appraised and sold in the same manner and by the same officers and board under the same limitations, and subject to all the conditions as to price, sale, and approval provided above for the appraisal and sale of lands for the benefit of public schools, but a distinct and separate account shall be kept by the proper officers of each of such funds.

SEC. 9. No lands mentioned in this article shall be leased except for pasturage and meadow purposes and at public auction after notice as hereinbefore provided in case of sale, and shall be offered in tracts not greater than one section. All rents shall be payable annually in advance, and no term of lease shall exceed five years, nor shall any lease be valid until it receives the approval of the governor.

SEC. 10. No claim to any public lands by any trespasser thereon by reason of occupancy, cultivation, or improvement thereof shall ever be recognized; nor shall compensation ever be made on account of any improvements made by such trespasser.

SEC 11. The moneys of the permanent school and other educational funds shall be invested only in first mortgages upon good improved farm lands within this state, as hereinafter provided, or in bonds of school corcorporations within the state, or in bonds of the United States, or of the State of Dakota. The legislature shall provide by law the method of determining the amounts of said funds which shall be invested from time to time in such classes of securities respectively, taking care to secure continuous investments as far as possible.

All moneys of said funds which may from time to time be designated for investment in farm mortgages and in the bonds of school corporations shall for such purpose be divided among the organized counties of the state in proportion to population as nearly as provisions by law to secure continuous investments may permit. The several counties shall hold and manage the same as trust funds, and they shall be and remain responsible and accountable for the principal and interest of all such moneys received by them from the date of receipt until returned because not loaned; and in case of loss of any money so apportioned to any county, such county shall make the same good out of its common revenue. Counties shall invest said moneys in bonds of school corporations, or in first mortgages upon good improved farm lands within their limits respectively; but no farm loan shall exceed $500 to any one person, nor shall it exceed one-half the valuation of the lands as assessed for taxation, and the rate of interest shall not be less than 6 per centum per annum, and shall be such other and higher rate as the legislature may provide, and shall be payable seni-annually on the first days of January and July; provided, that whenever there are moneys of said funds in any county amounting to $1,000 that can not be loaned according to the provisions of this section and any law pursuant thereto, the said sum may be returned to the state treasurer to be intrusted to some other county or counties, or otherwise invested under the provisions of this section.

Each county shall semi-annually, on the first days of January and July, render an account of the condition of the funds intrusted to it, to the auditor of the state, and at the same time pay to or account to the state treasurer for the interest due on all funds intrusted to it.

The legislature may provide by general law that counties may retain from interest collected in excess of six per centum per annum upon all said funds intrusted to them, not to exceed one per centum per annum. But no county shall be exempted from the obligation to make semi-annual payments to the state treasurer of interest at the rate provided by law for said loans, except only said one per centum; and in no case shall the interest so to be paid be less than six per centum per annum.

The legislature shall provide by law for the safe investment of the permanent school and other educational funds, and for the prompt collection of interest and income thereof, and to carry out the objects and provisions of this section.

SEC. 12. The governor may disapprove any sale, lease or investment other than such as are entrusted to the counties.

SEC. 13. All losses to the permanent school or other educational funds of this state which shall have been occasioned by the defalcation, negligence, mismanagement or fraud of the agents or officers controlling and managing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the state. The amount so audited shall be a permanent funded debt against the state in favor of the fund sustaining the loss upon which not less than six per centum of annual interest shall be paid. The amount of indebtedness so created shall not be counted as a part of the indebtedness mentioned in article XIII, section 2.

SEC. 14. The legislature shall provide by law for the protection of the school lands from trespass, or unlawful appropriation, and for their defense against all unauthorized claims or efforts to divert them from the school fund.

SEC. 15. The legislature shall make such provisions by general taxation, and by authorizing the school corporations to levy such additional taxes as with the income from the permanent school fund shall secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the state.

SEC. 16. No appropriation of lands, money or other property or credits to aid any sectarian school shall ever be made by the state, or any county or municipality within the state, nor shall the state or any county or municipality within the state accept any grant, conveyance, gift or bequest of lands, money or other property to be used for sectarian purposes, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in any school or institution aided or supported by the state.

SEC. 17. No teacher, state, county, township or district school officer shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture used or to be used in any school in this state, under such penalties as shall be provided by law.

ARTICLE IX.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall provide by general law for organizing new counties, locating the county seats thereof, and changing county lines; but no new county shall be organized so as to include an area of less than twenty-four congressional townships, as near as may be without dividing a township or fractional township, nor shall the boundaries of any organized county be changed so as to reduce the same to a less area than above specified. All changes in county boundaries in counties already organized, before taking effect, shall be submitted to the electors of the county or counties to be affected thereby, at the next general election thereafter, and be adopted by a majority of the votes cast in each county at such election. Counties now organized shall remain as they are unless changed according to the above provisions.

SEC. 2. In counties already organized, where the county seat has not been located by a majority vote, it shall be the duty of the county board to submit the location of the county seat to the electors of said county at a general election. The place receiving the majority of all votes cast at said election shall be the county seat of said county.

SEC. 3. Whenever a majority of the legal voters of any organized county shall petition the county board to change the location of the county seat which has once been located by a majority vote, specifying the place to which it is to be changed, said county board shall submit the same to the people of said county at the next general election, and if the proposition to change the county seat be ratified by two-thirds of the votes cast at said election, then the county seat shall be changed, otherwise not. A proposition to change the location of the county seat of any organized county shall not again be submitted before the expiration of four years.

SEC. 4. The legislature shall provide by general law for organizing the counties into townships, having due regard for congressional township lines and natural boundaries, and whenever the population is sufficient and the natural boundaries will permit, the civil townships shall be coextensive with the congressional townships.

SEC. 5. In each organized county, at the first election held after the admission of the State of Dakota into the Union, and every two years thereafter, there shall be elected a clerk of the court, sheriff, county auditor, register of deeds, treasurer, state's attorney, surveyor, coroner, and superintendent of schools, whose terms of office, respectively, shall be two years, and except the clerk of the court, no person shall be eligible for more than four years in succession to any of the above named offices.

SEC. 6. The legislature shall provide by general law for such county, township and district officers as may be deemed necessary, and shall prescribe the duties and compensation of all county, township and district officers.

SEC. 7. All county, township, and district officers shall be electors in the county, township, or district in which they are elected, provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the holding of school offices by any person, as provided in section 9, Article VII.

ARTICLE X.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall provide by general laws for the organization and classification of municipal corporations. The number of such classes shall not exceed four, and the powers of each class shall be defined by general laws, so that no such corporations shall have any powers, or be subjected to any restrictions other than all corporations of the same class. The legislature shall restrict the power of such corporations to levy taxes and assessments, borrow money and contract debts, so as to prevent the abuse of such power.

SEC. 2. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, no tax or assessment shall be levied or collected, or debts contracted by municipal corporations, except in pursuance of law, for public purposes specified by law; nor shall money raised by taxation, loan or assessment, for one purpose, ever be diverted to any other.

SEC. 3. No street passenger railway or telegraph or telephone line shall be constructed within the limits of any village, town or city without the consent of its local authorities.

ARTICLE XI.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall provide for an anual tax, sufficient to defray the estimated ordinary expenses of the state for each year, not to exceed at any one year two mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the state, to be ascertained by the last assessment made for state and county purposes. And whenever it shall appear that such ordinary expenses shall exceed the income of the state for such year, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year sufficient with other resources of income to pay the deficiency of the preceding year, together with the estimated expenses of such ensuing year. And for the purpose of paying the public debt the legislature shall provide for levying a tax annually, sufficient to pay the annual interest and the principal of such debt within ten years from the final passage of the law creating the debt, provided that the annual tax for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt shall not exceed in any one year two mills on each dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the state as ascertained by the last assessment made for state and county purposes.

SEC. 2. All taxes to be raised in this state shall be uniform on all real and personal property, according to its value in money, to be ascertained by such rules of appraisement and assessment as may be prescribed by the legislature by general law, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property. And the legislature shall provide by general law for the assessing and levying of taxes on all corporation property, as near as may be by the same methods as are provided for the assessing and levying of taxes on individual property.

SEC. 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the state shall be a party.

SEC. 4. The legislature shall provide for taxing all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies or otherwise; and also for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned and all other property, effects or dues of every description, of all banks and of all bankers, so that all property employed in banking shall always be subject to a taxation equal to that imposed on the property of individuals.

SEC. 5. The property of the United States and of the state, county and municipal corporations, both real and personal, shall be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 6. The legislature shall, by general law, exempt from taxation, property used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for schools, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, and personal property to any amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual liable to taxation.

SEC 7. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than that enumerated in sections 5 and 6 of this article, shall be void.

SEC. 8. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of a law, which shall distinctly state the object of the same, to which the tax only shall be applied.

SEC. 9. All taxes levied and collected for state purposes, shall be paid into the state treasury. No indebtedness shall be incurred or money expended by the state, and no warrants shall be drawn upon the state treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation for the specific purpose first made. The legislature shall provide by suitable enactment for carrying this section into effect.

SEC. 10. The legislature may vest the corporate authority of cities, towns and villages with power to make local improvements by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise. For all corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such tax shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body levying the same.

SEC. 11. The making of the profit, directly or indirectly, out of the state, county, city, town, or school district money, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, shall be deemed a felony, and shall be punished as provided by law.

SEC. 12. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys shall be published annually, in such manner as the legislature may provide.

ARTICLE XII.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND EXPENDITURES.

SECTION 1. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except upon appropriation by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer.

SEC. 2. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state, the current expenses of state institutions, interest on public debt, and for common schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one object, and shall require a two-thirds vote of all the members of each branch of the legislature.

SEC. 3. The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, employe, agent or contractor after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into, nor authorize the payment of any claims or part thereof created against the state, under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law, and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office; *provided*, however, that the legislature may make appropriations for expenditures incurred in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

SEC. 4. An itemized statement of all receipts and expenditures of the public moneys shall be published annually in such manner as the legislature shall provide, and such statement shall be submitted to the legislature at the beginning of each regular session by the governor with his message.

ARTICLE XIII.

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.

SECTION 1. Neither the state nor any county, township, or municipality, shall loan or give its credit or make donations to or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation, except for the necessary support of the poor, nor subscribe to or become the owner of the capital stock of any association or corporation, pay or become responsible for the debt or liability of any individual, association, or corporation; *provided*, that the state may assume or pay such debt or liability when incurred in time of war for the defense of the state. Nor shall the state engage in any work of internal improvement.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenses and making public improvements, or to meet casual deficits of failure in revenue, the state may contract debts never to exceed with previous debts in the aggregate $500,000, and no greater indebtedness shall be incurred except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the state or the United States in war, and provision shall be made by law for the payment of the interest annually, and the principal when due, by tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue; which law, providing for the payment of such interest and principal by such tax or otherwise, shall be irrepealable until such debt is paid.

SEC. 3. The debt of any county, city, town, school district, or other subdivision shall never exceed 5 per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein. In estimating the amount of indebtedness which a municipality or subdivision may incur, the amount of indebtedness contracted prior to the adoption of this constitution shall be included.

SEC. 4. Any city, county, town, school district, or any other subdivision incurring indebtedness, shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof when due, and all laws or ordinances providing for the payment of the interest or principal of any debt shall be irrepealable until such debt be paid.

SEC. 5. Consent is given that congress may make such provision for the payment by this state of the existing indebtedness of the territory of Dakota as it shall deem just and equitable, and this state shall assume and pay so much thereof as congress may provide.

ARTICLE XIV.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

SECTION 1. The charitable and penal institutions of the State of Dakota shall consist of a penitentiary, insane hospital, a school for the deaf and dumb, a school for the blind and a reform school.

SEC. 2. The state institutions provided for in the preceding section shall be under the control of a State Board of Charities and Corrections, under such rules and restrictions as the legislature shall provide; such board to consist of not to exceed five members, to be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, and whose compensation shall be fixed by law.

SEC. 3. The state university, the agricultural college, the normal schools and other educational institutions that may be sustained either wholly or in part by the state shall be under the control of a board of nine members, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, to be designated the regents of education. They shall hold their office for six years, three retiring every second year.

The regents in connection with the faculty of each institution shall fix the course of study in the same.

The compensation of the regents shall be fixed by the legislature.

SEC. 4. The regents shall appoint a board of five members for each institution under their control, to be designated the board of trustees. They shall hold office for five years, one member retiring annually. The trustees of each institution shall appoint the faculty of the same, and shall provide for the current management of the instutition, but all appointments and removals must have the approval of the regents to be valid. The trustees of the several institutions shall receive no compensation for their services, but they shall be reimbursed for all expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties, upon presenting an itemized account of the same to the proper officer. Each board of trustees at its first meeting shall decide by lot the order in which its members shall retire from office.

SEC. 5. The legislature shall provide that the science of mining and metallurgy be taught in at least one institution of learning under the patronage of the state.

ARTICLE XV.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The militia of the state of Dakota shall consist of all able-bodied male persons residing in the state, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States or of this state.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall provide by law for the enrollment, uniforming, equipment and discipline of the militia and the establishment of volunteer and such other organizations, or both, as may be deemed necessary for the protection of the state, the preservation of order, and the efficiency and good of the service.

SEC. 3. The legislature, in providing for the organizatian of the militia, shall conform, as nearly as practicable, to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

SEC. 4. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor, and may hold their commissions for such period of time as the legislature may provide, subject to removal by the governor for cause, to be first ascertained by a court-martial, pursuant to law.

SEC. 5. The militia shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at muster and elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 6, All military records, banners and relics of the state, except when in lawful use, shall be preserved in the office of the adjutant-general, as an enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of Dakota; and it shall be the duty of the legislature to provide by law for the safe-keeping of the same.

SEC. 7. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be compelled to do military duty in time of peace.

ARTICLE XVI.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

SECTION 1. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. The concurrence of a majority of all members elected shall be necessary to an impeachment.

SEC. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected. When the governor or lieutenant governor is on trial, the presiding judge of the supreme court shall preside.

SEC. 3. The governor and other state and judicial officers, except county judges, justices of the peace and police magistrates, shall be liable to impeachment for drunkenness, crimes, corrupt conduct or malfeasance or misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under the state. The person accused, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. All officers not liable to impeachment shall be subject to removal for misconduct, malfeasance, crime or misdemeanor in office, or for drunkenness or gross incompetency in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 5. No officer shall exercise the duties of his office after he shall have been impeached and before his acquittal.

SEC. 6. On trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court.

SEC. 7. No person shall be tried on impeachment before he shall have been served with a copy thereof at least twenty days previous to the day set for trial.

SEC. 8. No person shall be liable to impeachment twice for the same offense.

ARTICLE XVII.

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created or have its charter extended, changed or ameneed by special laws, except those for charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the state; but the legislature shall provide by general laws for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created.

SEC. 2. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a bona fide organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 3. The legislature shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, nor alter or amend the same, nor pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 4. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so construed as to prevent the legislature from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies nnd subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the state shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well being of the state.

SEC. 5. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation, each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate or distribute them upon two or more candidates as he may prefer.

SEC. 6. No foreign corporation shall do any business in this state without having one or more known places of business and an authorized agent or agents in the same upon whom process may be served.

SEC. 7. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter, nor shall it take or hold any real estate except such as may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business.

SEC. 8. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void. The stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained, at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

SEC. 9. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revise or annul any charter of any corporation now existing and revocable at the taking effect of this constitution, or any that may be created, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the cities of this state; in such a manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the incorporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

SEC. 10. No law shall be passed by the legislature granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

SEC. 11 Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph in this state, and to connect the same with other lines; and the legislature shall, by general law, of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section. No telegraph company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning a competing line, or acquire by purchase or otherwise any other competing line of telegraph.

SEC. 12. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this state, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this state for the transaction of its business, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept for public inspection books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amount owned by them respectively; the amount of stock paid in and by whom; the transfers of said stock, the amount of its assets and liabilities and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall annually make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer or officers to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law, and the legislature shall pass laws enforcing, by suitable penalties, the provisions of this section.

SEC. 13. The rolling stock and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this state shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the legislature shall pass no laws exempting such property from execution and sale.

SEC. 14. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given at least sixty days to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. Any attempt to evade the provisions of this section by any railroad corporation, by lease or otherwise, shall work a forfeiture of its charter.

SEC. 15. Railroads heretofore constructed or that may hereafter be constructed in this state are hereby declared public highways, and all railroad and transportation companies are declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control; and the legislature shall have power to enact laws regulating and controlling the rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight, as such common carriers, from one point to another in this state.

SEC. 16. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this state, and to connect at the state line with railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad; and shall receive and transport each the other's passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 17. The legislature shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this state, and enforce such laws by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

Sec. 18. Municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured or destroyed by the construction or enlargement of their works, highways or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury or destruction. The legislature is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages against any such corporations or individuals, made by viewers or otherwise; and the amount of such damages in all cases of appeal shall, on the demand of either party, be determined by a jury as in other civil cases.

Sec. 19. The term "corporations," as used in this article, shall be constructed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

ARTICLE XVIII.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Section 1. If a general banking law shall be enacted it shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of this state of all bills or paper credit designed to circulate as money, and require security to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the state treasurer, in the approved securities of the state or of the United States, to be rated at ten per cent. below their par value, and in case of their depreciation the deficiency shall be made good by depositing additional securities.

Sec. 2. Every bank, banking company or corporation shall be required to cease all banking operations within twenty years from the time of its organization, and promptly thereafter close its business, but shall have corporate capacity to sue or be sued until its business is fully closed; but the legislature may provide by general law for the reorganization of such banks.

Sec. 3. The shareholders or stockholders of any banking corporation shall be held individually responsible and liable for all contracts, debts and engagements of such corporation to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares or stock; and such individual liability shall continue for one year after any transfer or sale of stock by any stockholder or stockholders.

ARTICLE XIX.

CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

SECTION 1. Until otherwise provided by law, the members of the house of representatives of the United States apportioned to this state shall be elected by the state at large.

SEC. 2. Until otherwise provided by law, the senatorial and representative districts shall be formed, and the senators and representatives shall be apportioned, as follows:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

District No. 1 shall consist of the county of Union and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 2 shall consist of the county of Clay and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 3 shall consist of the county of Yankton and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 4 shall consist of the county of Bon Homme and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 5 shall consist of the county of Lincoln and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 6 shall consist of the county of Turner and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 7 shall consist of the county of Hutchinson and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 8 shall consist of the counties of Douglas and Charles Mix and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 9 shall consist of the county of Minnehaha and be entitled to two senators.

District No. 10 shall consist of the county of Brule and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 11 shall consist of the counties of Aurora and Jerauld and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 12 shall consist of the county of Davison and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 13 shall consist of the counties of McCook and Hanson and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 14 shall consist of the counties of Moody and Lake and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 15 shall consist of the counties of Sanborn and Miner and be entitled to one senator.

District No 16 shall consist of the county of Brookings and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 17 shall consist of the county of Kingsbury and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 18 shall consist of the county of Beadle and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 19 shall consist of the counties of Hand and Buffalo and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 20 shall consist of the counties of Codington and Deuel and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 21 shall consist of the counties of Clark and Hamlin and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 22 shall consist of the counties of Grant and Roberts and the territory north thereof and south of the 46th parallel and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 23 shall consist of the counties of Marshall and Day and the territory north thereof and south of the 46th parallel and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 24 shall consist of the county of Spink and be entitled to one senator.

Disirict no 25 shall consist of the county of Brown and the territory north thereof and south of the 46th parallel and be entitled to two senators.

District No. 26 shall consist of the counties of McPherson, Edmunds and Faulk and the territory north thereof and south of the 46th parallel and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 27 shall consist of the counties of Walworth, Potter, Sully and Campbell and the territory north thereof and south of the 46th parallel and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 28 shall consist of the counties of Hyde and Hughes and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 29 shall consist of the counties of Lawrence and Butte and be entitled to two senators.

District No. 30 shall consist of the counties of Pennington, Custer and Fall River and be entitled to one senator.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

District No. 1 shall consist of the county of Union and be entitled to three representatives.

District No. 2 shall consist of the county of Clay and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 3 shall consist of the county of Yankton and be entitled to four representatives.

District No. 4 shall consist of the county of Bon Homme and be entitled to three representatives.

District No. 5 shall consist of the county of Lincoln and be entitled to three representatives.

District No. 6 shall consist of the county of Turner and be entitled to three representatives.

District No. 7 shall consist of the county of Hutchinson and be entitled to three representatives.

District No. 8 shall consist of the county of Douglas and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 9 shall consist of the county of Charles Mix and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 10 shall consist of the county of Minnehaha and be entitled to four representatives.

District No. 11 shall consist of the county of McCook and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 12 shall consist of the county of Hanson and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 13 shall consist of the county of Davison and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 14 shall consist of the county of Aurora and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 15 shall consist of the county of Brule and be entitled to three representatives.

District No. 16 shall consist of the county of Moody and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 17 shall consist of the county of Lake and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 18 shall consist of the county of Miner and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 19 shall consist of the county of Sanborn and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 20 shall consist of the county of Jerauld and be entitled to one representatives.

District No. 21 shall consist of the county of Brookings and be entitled to three representatives.

District No. 22 shall consist of the county of Kingsbury and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 23 shall consist of the county of Beadle and be entitled to five representatives.

District No. 24 shall consist of the counties of Hand and Buffalo and be entitled to three representatives.

District No. 25 shall consist of the county of Hyde and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 26 shall consist of the county of Hughes and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 27 shall consist of the county of Sully and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 28 shall consist of the county of Deuel and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 29 shall consist of the county of Grant and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 30 seall consist of the county of Roberts and the territory north thereof and south of the 46th parallel and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 31 shall consist of the county of Hamlin and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 32 shall consist of the county of Codington and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 33 shall consist of the county of Clark and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 34 shall consist of the county of Spink and be entitled to five representatives.

District No. 35 shall consist of the county of Faulk and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 36 shall consist of the county of Potter and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 37 shall consist of the county of Marshall and the territory north thereof and south of the forty-sixth parallel and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 38 shall consist of the county of Day and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 39 shall consist of the county of Brown and the territory north thereof and south of the forty-sixth parallel and be entitled to four representatives.

District No. 40 shall consist of the county of Edmunds and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 41 shall consist of the county of Walworth and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 42 shall consist of the county of McPherson and the territory north thereof and south of the forty-sixth parallel and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 43 shall consist of the county of Campbell and the territory north thereof and south of the forty-sixth parallel and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 44 shall consist of the counties of Fall River and Custer and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 45 shall consist of the county of Pennington and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 46 shall consist of the county of Lawrence and be entitled to four representatives.

District No. 47 shall consist of the county of Butte and be entitled to one representative.

ARTICLE XX.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. The question of the location of the temporary seat of government shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the proposed State of Dakota in the same manner and at the same election at which this constitution shall be submitted, and the place receiving the highest number of votes shall be the temporary seat of government until a permanent seat of government shall be established as hereinafter provided.

SEC 2. The legislature at its first session after the admission of this state, shall provide for the submission of the question of a place for a permanent seat of government to the qualified voters of the state at the next general election thereafter, and that place which receives a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be the permanent seat of government.

SEC. 3. Should no place voted for at said election have a majority of all votes cast upon this question, the governor shall issue his proclamation for an election to be held in the same manner at the next general election to choose between the two places having received the highest number of votes cast at the first election on this question. This election shall be conducted in the same manner as the first election for the permanent seat of government, and the place receiving the majority of all votes cast upon this question shall be the permanent seat of government.

ARTICLE XXI.

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION 1. SEAL AND COAT OF ARMS.—The design of the great seal shall be as follows: A circle within which shall appear in the left foreground a smelting furnace and other pictures of mining work. In the left background a range of hills. In the right foreground a farmer at his plow. In the right background a herd of cattle and a field of corn. Between the two parts thus described shall appear a river bearing a steamboat. Properly divided between the upper and lower edges of the circle shall appear the legend: "Under God the People Rule," which shall be the motto of the state of Dakota. Exterior to this circle and within a circumscribed circle shall appear, in the upper part, the words, "State of Dakota." In the lower part the words, "Great Seal," and the date in Arabic numerals of the year in which the state be admitted to the Union.

Sec. 2. Compensation of public officers.—The governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the judges of the supreme court shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the judges of the circuit courts shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars; *provided*, that the legislature may, after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety, increase the annual salary of the governor and each of the judges of the supreme court to three thousand dollars, and the annual salary of each of the circuit judges to two thousand five hundred dollars.

The secretary of state, state treasurer and state auditor shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand eight hundred dollars; the commissioner of school and public lands shall receive an annual salary of one thousand eight hundred dollars; the superintendent of public instruction shall receive an annual salary of one thousand eight hundred dollars; the attorney-general shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the compensation of lieutenant-governor shall be double the compensation of a state senator.

They shall receive no salary or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their offices. It shall not be competent for the legislature to increase the salaries of the officers named in this article, except as herein provided.

Sec. 3. Oath of office.—Every person elected or appointed to any office in this state, except such inferior offices as may be by law exempted, shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and of this state, and faithfully to discharge the duties of his office.

Sec. 4. Exemptions.—The right of the debtor to enjoy the comforts and necessaries of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws exempting from forced sale a homestead, the value of which shall be limited and defined by law, to all heads of families, and a reasonable amount of personal property, the kind and value of which to be fixed by general laws.

SEC. 5. RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—The real and personal property of any woman in this state, acquired before marriage, and all property to which she may after marriage become in any manner rightfully entitled, shall be her separate property, and shall not be liable for the debts of her husband.

ARTICLE XXII.

COMPACT WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following article shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of this state: First, that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of this state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship; secondly, that the people inhabiting this state do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands of the United States lying within the state, and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States, and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without this state, shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to residents thereof, and that no taxes shall be imposed by the state on lands or property therein belonging to, or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States.

ARTICLE XXIII.

AMENDMENTS AND REVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the vote of the people at the next general election. And if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this constitution, provided, that the amendment or amendments so proposed shall be published for a period of twelve weeks previous to the date of said election, in such manner as the legislature may provide; and provided further, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately.

SEC. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature shall think it necessary to call a convention to revise this constitution they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next election for members of the legislature, for or against a convention; and if a majority of all the electors voting at said election shall have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at their next session, provide by law for calling the same. The convention shall consist of as many members as the house of representatives and shall be chosen in the same manner, and shall meet within three months after their election for the purpose aforesaid.

ARTICLE XXIV.

PROHIBITION.

[To be submitted to a separate vote as provided by the schedule and ordinance.]

No person or corporation shall manufacture, or aid in the manufacture for sale, any intoxicating liquor; no person shall sell or keep for sale as a beverage any intoxicating liquor. The legislature shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this section and provide suitable and adequate penalties for the violation thereof.

ARTICLE XXV.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

[To be submitted to a separate vote as provided by the schedule and ordinance.]

SECTION 1. The house of representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district at the first general election held after this constitution takes effect, and every two years thereafter.

SEC. 2. In all elections of representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

SCHEDULE AND ORDINANCE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise from a change of the territorial government to a permanent state government, it is declared that all writs, actions, prosecutions, claims and rights of individuals, and all bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place in this government; and all process which may, before the organization of the judicial department under this constitution, be issued under the authority of the Territory of Dakota, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

SEC. 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Dakota, which are not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties, forfeitures and escheats accruing to the Territory of Dakota, shall accrue to the use of the state.

SEC. 4. All recognizances, bonds, obligations or other undertakings heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the organization of the judicial department under this constitution, shall remain valid and shall pass over to and may be prosecuted in the name of the state, and all bonds, obligation or other undertaking executed by this terrttory, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall pass over to the proper state authority, and to their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which have arisen, or which may arise before the organization of the judicial department under this constitution, and which shall then be pending, may be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state.

SEC. 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices and appointments in this territory under the authority of the United States, or under the authority of this territory, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices and appointments until superseded under this constitution.

SEC. 6. The first meeting of the legislature shall be held at such time and place as shall be selected under the provisions of this constitution and ordinance and schedule.

SEC. 7. The legislature elected under the provisions of this ordinance, shall assemble at the place fixed by this schedule and ordinance on the second Monday in December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five; and on the first day of their assemblage the governor and other state officers shall take the oath of office in the presence of the legislature. The oath of office shall be administered to the senators and representatives of the legislature, and to the state officers, by the chief justice of the territory, or by the president of the state executive committee, or by any officer duly authorized by the laws of the territory to administer oaths.

SEC. 8. Immediately after the organization of the legislature and the qualification under oath of the state officers, both houses of the legislature shall then and there proceed to elect two senators of the United States for the State of Dakota. At said election the two persons who shall receive the majority of all the votes cast by said senators and representatives shall be elected as such United States senators, and shall be so declared by the presiding officers of said joint session. The presiding officers of the senate and house shall issue a certificate to each of said senators certifying his election, which certificate shall also be signed by the governor and attested by the secretary of state.

SEC. 9. This constitution shall be submitted for adoption or rejection to a vote of the electors, qualified by the laws of this territory to vote at all elections, at the election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1885. At the said election the ballots shall be in the following form:

For the constitution: Yes. No.

For prohibition: Yes. No.

For minority representation: Yes. No.

And as a heading to each of said ballots shall be printed on each ballot the following instructions to voters:

All persons desiring to vote for the constitution, or any of the articles submitted to separate vote, may erase the word "No."

All persons who desire to vote against the constitution, or against any article submitted separately, may erase the word "Yes."

Any person may have printed or written on his ballot only the words, "For the constitution" or "against the constitution," and such ballots shall be counted for or against the constitution accordingly. The same provision shall apply to articles submitted separately.

In addition to the foregoing election for the constitution and for the articles submitted by this convention for a separate vote thereon, an election shall be held at the same time and places, by the said qualified electors, for the following state officers, to be voted for on the same ballot as is above provided for votes on the constitution and separate articles, to-wit: A governor, a lieutenant-governor, and all other state and judicial officers which are provided for in this constitution.

At the same time and places of election there shall be held an election by the said qualified electors within their respective districts for representatives and senators for the state legislature, and for two representatives in congress.

All the aforesaid elections above provided for, shall be held in the same manner and form as provided for the election for the adoption or rejection of the constitution. And the names of all such officers above specified, to be voted for at such election, shall be written or printed upon the same ballots as the vote for or against the constitution.

The judges of election in counting the ballots voted at said election, shall count all the affirmative ballots upon the constitution as votes for the constitution; and they shall count all the negative ballots voted at said election upon the constitution, as votes against the constitution; and ballots voted at said election upon which neither of said words, "Yes" or "No," following the words "For the constitution" are erased, shall not be counted upon such proposition. And they shall count all affirmative ballots so voted upon the article on prohibition, separately submitted, as votes for such article. And they shall count all negative ballots so voted upon such article, as votes against such article. And ballots upon which neither of the words, "Yes" or "No" following the words "For prohibition" are erased, shall not be counted upon such proposition. And they shall count all affirmative ballots so voted upon the article on minority representation, separately submitted, as votes for such article. And they shall count all negative ballots so voted upon such article, as votes against such article. And ballots upon which neither of said words, "Yes" or "No," following the words "For minority representation" are erased, shall not be counted upon such proposition.

If it shall appear, in accordance with the returns hereinafter provided for, that a majority of the votes polled at such election, for and against the constitution, are for the constitution, then this constitution shall be the constitution of the State of Dakota. If it shall appear, according to the returns hereinafter provided for, that a majority of all the votes cast at said election for and against "prohibition" are for prohibition, then said Article XXIV shall be and form a part of this constitution, and be in full force and effect as such from the date of said election.

But if a majority of said votes shall appear, according to said returns, to be against prohibition, then Article XXIV shall be null and void and shall not be a part of this constitution.

And if it shall appear, according to the returns hereinafter provided for, that a majority of all the votes cast at said election for and against minority representation are for minority representation, then Article XXV shall be and form a part of said constitution, and be in full force and effect as such from the date of said election, and all sections and parts sections of said constitution which conflict with said article shall be thereby repealed and be null and void.

But if a majority of said votes shall appear, according to said returns, to be against minority representation, then said Article XXV shall be null and void and shall not be a part of this constitution.

At such election the person voted for, for any one of the offices to be filled at such election, who shall receive the highest number of votes cast at said election, shall be declared elected to said office.

SEC. 10. At the same time and places of election there shall be held by said qualified electors an election for the place of meeting for the first legislature and for the temporary seat of government.

On each ballot, and on the same ballot on which are the matters voted for or against, as hereinbefore provided, shall be written or printed the words "for temporary seat of government."

(Here insert the name of the city, town, or place to be voted for.)

And upon the canvass and return of the vote made, as hereinafter provided for, the name of the city, town, or place, which shall have received the largest number of votes for said temporary seat of government shall be declared by the state executive committee, together with the whole number of votes cast for each city, town, or place. And the state executive committee shall, immediately after the result of said election shall have been ascertained, issue a proclamation directing the legislature elected at said election to assemble at said city, town, or place so elected, on the day fixed by this schedule and ordinance.

SEC. 11. There shall be elected by this convention as soon as possible after the adoption of this schedule and ordinance a state executive committee, consisting of seven members, and the persons thus elected are Hugh J. Campbell, Joseph R. Hanson, E. P. Beebe, S. G. Updyke, John Cain, James A. Ward, A. J. Simmons; one of whom, to-wit: Hugh J. Campbell, who is elected by this convention as such, shall be president of the state executive committee. Said state executive committee shall exercise the powers and perform the duties hereinafter conferred upon it and shall continue in office until the assembling and organization of the state legislature. The state executive committee herein provided for shall meet and organize in the city of Sioux Falls immediately and before this convention shall adjourn, by the election of a secretary and such other officers, excepting president, as may be necessary.

SEC. 12. Said state executive committee shall have full power to do and perform all things necessary to the carrying into effect of the provisions of this schedule and ordinance with regard to elections, and to this end they shall have full power to make all necessary rules and regulations for such purpose; they shall make and issue instructions and regulations with regard to the details not herein provided for, or not provided for by law, as to the elections held in pursuance of this schedule and ordinance. They shall have power to fill all vacancies in their own number, and they may in case of necessity call an adjourned meeting of this convention; they shall fix their own times and places of meeting, and three members shall constitute a quorum, with power to transact business. Any member may in writing delegate his power to act on the committee to another member thereof.

SEC. 13. Should this constitution be adopted and ratified by the votes of the people at the election ordered by this ordinance, the state executive committee shall be vested with full power and authority to do and perform all things necessary to carry out the objects of this convention.

They shall make all necessary arrangements for rooms for the legislature and for the inauguration of the state government.

SEC. 14. Said committee shall have power to provide the necessary funds to defray all necessary expenses connected with the performance of their duties and to issue certificates therefor. But an itemized account of all such expenses, sworn to by the president and secretary of the committee, shall be presented by them to the legislature at its first meeting, and the legislature shall provide for the payment of so much thereof as they shall find to have been properly and necessarily expended in the due performance of their duties.

SEC. 15. The election provided for herein shall be conducted in all respects as elections are under the general laws of the territory. The president of the state executive committee is hereby authorized, empowered and required to issue notices of the election herein provided for, at least ten days prior thereto, by publication in the newspapers in each county, stating the object of such election and the officers to be chosen at the same, and shall otherwise conform, as near as may be, to the notices of election provided by law for general elections. Said notices shall also be posted by the several sheriffs and by the county boards of their respective counties, in the manner required by law. The election precincts and polling places shall be the same as now provided by law for the general election. The judges and clerks of election for said election shall be appointed in the manner now prescribed by law. But in case for any reason the said judges and clerks of election are not appointed as above provided, or in case of the refusal, neglect, or inability to act of said judges or clerks of election in the election herein provided for, the qualified electors present at the polls may elect said judges and clerks of election. No mere technicality or informality in the manner or form of the election, or neglect of any officer to perform his duty with regard thereto, shall be deemed to vitiate or void the same, it being the true intent and object of this ordinance to ascertain and give effect to the true will of the people of the State of Dakota as expressed by their votes at the polls.

SEC. 16. The president of the state executive committee shall appoint in each county a county board, consisting of three members, which county board shall have and exercise the powers and duties prescribed by this schedule and ordinance.

SEC. 17. The judges and clerks of election herein provided for, shall have authority to do and perform all things with regard to said election that are now required by law of such judges and clerks at general elections, and the canvass and return of the votes shall be in the manner and form now required by law in the case of general elections, or as provided herein.

SEC. 18. Immediately after the election herein provided for, the judges of election at each voting place shall make a true and complete count of all the votes duly cast at such election, and shall certify and return the result of the same, with the names of all the candidates and the number of votes cast for each candidate, and the number of votes cast for and against the constitution, and the number of votes cast for and against prohibition, and the number of votes cast for and against minority representation, and the number of votes cast for each city, town or place, as the "temporary seat of government," to the board of county canvassers of election, provided for by law, of their respective counties, and to the county boards provided by this schedule and ordinance, jointly, together with all the ballots, poll lists and election books used in said election.

SEC. 19. Within ten days after such election the several boards of county canvassers provided by law for the canvassing of the results of elections, and the several county boards provided for by this schedule and ordinance, of their several counties, shall either or both make and certify under oath, to the president of the state executive committee a true and honest return of the total number of votes cast for the constitution, and against the constitution, of the number of votes cast for and against "prohibition," and the number of votes cast for and against "minority representation," and the number of votes cast for each city, town or place as the "temporary seat of government," and of the number of votes cast for each person voted for at such election, and shall transmit the same to the president of the state executive committee by mail, and shall file for record a duplicate and certified copy of said return with the county clerk of said county.

SEC. 20. The president of the state executive committee shall receive all returns of the election transmitted to him as above provided, and shall preserve the same. Within twenty days after said election the president of said state executive committee, together with such members of said committee as may assemble with him, and with the secretary of the territory, the chief justice of the territory, if they will so act, and with such other officers of the territory as he may associate with him who shall consent to act, shall canvass and compile the certificates and returns of such elections, and shall thereby ascertain the total number of votes cast at such election, the total number of votes cast for the constitution and against the constitution, the total number of votes cast for and against "prohibition," and the total number of votes cast for and against "minority representation," and the total number of votes cast for each city, town, or place as the "temporary seat of government," and the total number of votes cast for each person voted for for any office at the said election, and shall declare the result of said election in conformity with such vote, and shall make proclamation thereof in the newspapers of the territory.

They shall also make and certify a list of votes so cast for senators and representatives to the legislature, and a list of the names of the senators and representatives who shall thus be ascertained to be duly elected, and also a list of the names of all officers who shall thus be ascertained to be elected. They shall also make and transmit to the state legislature, upon the first day of its assemblage, a true return of said election, and of the names of all officers and all representatives and senators of the legislature so elected, and of the number of votes cast for each. Said list of senators and representatives shall constitute the roll with which the senate and house of representatives shall be organized. They shall make and transmit to the state legislature, immediately upon its organization, a list of all the state and judicial officers who shall thus be ascertained to have been duly elected, with a return of the number of votes cast for and against each. And it shall thereupon be the duty of the legislature in joint session to canvass and compile said returns for all the said officers, and to declare the result of said election as to said state and judicial officers.

SEC. 21. The president of the state executive committee shall issue certificates of election to all persons who shall be ascertained, as above provided, to have been duly elected to any office at such election. The persons receiving the highest number of votes at such election for each office herein named shall be declared elected to said office.

SEC. 22. Any vacancy in the office of the state executive committee shall be filled by the state executive committee or a quorum thereof, as soon as may be after said vacancy, at a meeting to be held at the place designated as the official quarters of said committee.

SEC. 23. The apportionment made in this constitution shall govern the elections above provided for, for members of the state legislature. At the first election held under this ordinance for senators and representatives of the legislature, there shall be elected thirty-three senators and ninety-nine representatives, and these shall be the members of the senate and house of representatives of the state legislature respectively.

SEC. 24. The first legislature assembled after the adoption of this constitution, shall have power to continue in session a longer time than sixty days, or to adjourn from time to time, and reassemble at the call of such officers as they may prescribe, until the state shall be admitted into the union, or their term of office shall expire.

SEC. 25. The ordinance and schedule enacted by this convention shall be held to be valid for all the purposes thereof.

SEC. 26. The governor, representatives to congress and senators of the United States, whose election is provided for in this schedule and ordinance, shall, together with two other persons to be selected by the state executive committee, constitute a committee whose duty it shall be, in case of the ratification of this constitution by the people, to present this constitution to the president and congress of the United States, and request admission of the state thereunder into the union of states. And they shall have power to do and perform all things necessary and proper to carry into effect the purposes for which they are thus appointed.

SEC. 27. The first legislature elected under this constitution shall, at an early day, take steps to obtain an equitable and proper division of the territorial funds, and the territorial indebtedness existing at the time of the adoption of the constitution, between the State of Dakota and that portion of the Territory of Dakota not included within the boundaries of the state, such division to take into the account the value and cost of the various public institutions located in the two sections respectively, and consent is hereby given that congress may make such provision for the payment by this state of the existing indebtedness of the Territory of Dakota as it shall deem just and equitable, and this state shall assume and pay so much thereof as congress may provide.

SEC. 28. All the existing archives, records, and books belonging to the Territory of Dakota shall belong to and be a part of the public records of the State of Dakota, and be deposited at the seat of government of the said state with the secretary of state.

SEC. 29. This constitution shall be engrossed and deposited in the office of the secretary of state, and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the books containing the laws of the state and all future editions thereof.

SEC. 30. The following form of ballot is adopted:

CONSTITUTIONAL TICKET.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS.

All persons desiring to vote for the constitution, or for any of the articles submitted to a separate vote, may erase the word "No."

All persons who desire to vote against the constitution, or any articles separately submitted, may erase the word "Yes."

For the constitution. Yes. No.
For prohibition. Yes. No.
For minority representation. Yes. No.
For——as the temporary seat of government.
For governor:——
For lieutenant-governor:——

For secretary of state:———
For auditor:———
For treasurer:
For attorney-general:———
For superintendent of public instruction:———
For commissioner of school and public lands:———
For judges of the supreme court:
First district:——— Second district:——— Third district:———
For judge of the circuit court———circuit:———
For judge of the county court:———
For representatives in congress:———
For state senator:———
For representatives in the legislature:———

SEC. 31. The failure to use this form of the ballot herein prescribed shall not vitiate the vote, if the intent of the voter is clearly ascertainable therefrom.

SEC. 32. Nothing in this constitution or schedule contained shall be construed to authorize the legislature to exercise any powers except such as are necessary to its organization, to elect United States senators, to provide and pass means and measures necessary, preliminary and incident to admission to the union, and to assemble and reassemble, and adjourn from time to time; neither to authorize any officer of the executive or administrative departments to exercise any powers of his office except such as may be preliminary and incident to admission to the union; nor to authorize any officer of the judiciary department to exercise any of the duties of his office until the State of Dakota shall have been regularly admitted into the union, except such as may be authorized by the congress of the United States.

A. J. EDGERTON,
President Constitutional Convention.

Hugh J. Campbell,
Manford E. Williams,
Frank Alexander,
John B. Goddard,
Joseph Ward,
John A. Owen,
Frank I. Fisher,
James A. Ward,
J. D. Mason,
W. M. Wright,
J. T. Dow,
Isaac M. Westfall,

H. H. Sheets,
A. Haines,
John H. Patten,
A. G. Kellam,
E. P. Beebe,
Wm. H. Parker,
Stephen G. Updyke,
H. J. Grant,
S. M. Booth,
Jere Gehon,
Daniel Wilcox,
Henry Neill,

J. M. Baker,
S. C. Weatherwax,
Frank Gault,
W. H. Lightenwallner,
Geo. L. Wright,
C. J. C. Macleod,
David Bellon,
J. K. P. McCallum,
C. M. Reed,
J. P. Kendall,
Edgar M. Jessup,
W. H. Goddard,
Elihu I. Oaks,
James M. Fowler,
Stephen Jones,
C. E. Andrus,
George C. Britton,
Samuel Miller,
W. H. Murphy,
B. B. Potter,
George G. Crose,
T. H. Conniff,
J. R. Hanson,
C. S. Gifford,
Hugh M. Smith,
John Dahl,
Miles White,
R. C. Tousley,
Joseph Allen,
M. J. Schultz,
D. Corson,

L. H. Weedon,
Theodore Elfes,
F. H. Craig,
Theo. D. Kanouse,
C. Buechler,
Willis C. Stone,
H. H. Blair,
James H. More,
Geo. W. Snow,
N. Tychsen,
Fred. F. B. Coff,
N. I. Lowthian,
S. T. Huntley,
Chas. S. Lowe,
Albert Gunderson,
Matt. A. Ryan,
A. E. Frank,
C. M. Gregory,
L. W. Lansing,
Robert J. Brown,
Isaac Gray,
W. W. Brookings,
R. A. Proudfoot,
G. C. Moody,
Robert Dollard,
Andrew J. Berdahl,
W. G. Ashton,
R. Craven Walton,
C. J. Maynard,
H. F. Fellows,
George R. Laybourn,

Atttest: JOHN CAIN, Secretary.